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**Local Governance, Governmental Practices, and  
the Production of Policy: Local Strategic  
Partnerships and Area-Based 'Multiple  
Deprivation' in County Durham**

**Volume 2 of 2**

David John Scott

Ph.D. thesis

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# Chapter 9

## Conclusion

### **1. Policy effects of Local Strategic Partnerships in Chester-le-Street and Derwentside**

The district areas of Chester-le-Street and Derwentside in the northern area of County Durham have been affected by processes of deindustrialization. Like other areas in the North East of England and in the same way as other regions in Western Europe that have undergone processes of major economic restructuring the two districts currently suffer from problems of area-based degeneration and social exclusion. In particular they are areas that suffer from problems related to the labour market and to health. Disadvantage and socio-spatial inequality are by no means new problems, but new and heightened forms of inequality tend to persist in regions of Western Europe such as the North East of England where massive job losses have occurred (Sadler, 1995). Socially and spatially uneven development has become manifest in the intensification of differentiation and inequality and new forms of exclusion and marginality of social groups and places (Hadjimichalis and Sadler, 1995; Mingione, 1995). The concept of 'social exclusion' has been invoked to capture the processes of 'underdevelopment' that are taking place in the context of 'post-industrial' societies and flexible labour markets (Byrne, 2005). It is a critical concept which captures the existence of new forms of exclusion and marginality that are a constitutive element within the capitalist system of production and dynamics of economic, social and political restructuring (Hadjimichalis and Sadler, 1995). Other commentators refer to social exclusion to highlight a distinct type of disadvantage which may currently be more prevalent. It can be taken to refer to a situation of combined and mutually reinforcing severe disadvantage in terms of personal capacities and conditions, 'social ills' and economic deprivation (Amin et al., 2002; Geddes, 2000).

There have been a series of institutional developments to tackle problems of social exclusion. Area-based initiatives in particular have become prevalent in recent years. Since the early 1990s area-based initiatives in the UK have become allied with the principle of 'partnership'. A 'model' of area-based regeneration has evolved within which the local multi-organizational partnership is a new orthodoxy (Diamond, 2004; Geddes, 2000; Morgan, 2002). Local Strategic Partnerships represent a continuation of this model and are the latest innovation in area-based approaches. LSPs are a significant development in that they place emphasis upon the 'bending' of mainstream services in combination with the coordination of local initiatives and services and the development of joined-up local solutions (Wallace, 2001). This is the approach of the Neighbourhood Renewal programme for which LSPs are a vehicle of implementation. They are a particularly notable development in respect to the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) which some LSPs are responsible for spending. Importantly, LSPs are also a component within changing institutions of local governance. LSPs are a major innovation in the pattern of local governance in England and they are proving to have significant implications for local authorities, other local public sector bodies, and voluntary and community organizations, as well as for local party politics and representative democracy (Geddes, 2006).

The thesis has sought to examine how LSPs as a part of changing institutions and processes of governance have taken effect in the way problems of social exclusion are addressed. I have aimed to investigate the policy effects of LSPs, a local partnership organization, for conditions of social exclusion in the case study areas of Chester-le-Street and Derwentside in County Durham. Previous studies of local partnership organizations have not sufficiently attended to the effects produced as a result of this type of governance change. Rather than assessing the extent to which LSPs 'work' in the impacts of the policies they formulate my approach has been to explore the policy effects that the LSPs produce. This is also distinct from a policy-evaluation type of study. The notion of 'policy effects' has been a very important one in the thesis, and has been integral to the way I have investigated LSPs. Put simply, I have not simply asked, do LSPs work or how do they work. Rather, I have asked what do LSPs *work to do*. The notion of policy effects attends to two closely related things. First, what the *governmental objects* are that LSPs identify. Second, what role LSPs play in the active *making of policy*. 'Policy' works as a political technology

and the objects and problems of policy are not pre-existing, self-evident, and independent of acts of intervention. It has been a key conceptual premise that policy effects are in part constituted through the institutions and processes of governance through which governing activity and the practices of policy occur. This is why LSPs as a form of governance and as a purposeful institutional design are such an important area of investigation.

A 'governance network' perspective and relational and crisis-theoretic approaches to state theory offer some valuable insights about how and why institutions and processes of governance change. However, in focusing mainly on issues of institutional design these frameworks do not provide a sufficient understanding of policy effects. A governance networks perspective deals with questions of the effectiveness of governance and policy, and the effects of institutional design on the relations between governance actors. State theory perspectives avoid this but in attending to the ways in which institutional designs are implicitly related to the production of certain kinds of policy effects, issues of the production of policy become too much entwined with issues of institutional design. Questions regarding the production of policy are addressed with reference to the systemic limitations and structural relations of power through which an institutional design has emerged. The danger is that policy effects are too much read-off from such strategic contexts. I have argued therefore that it is necessary to attend to the question of policy effects with a focus upon the practices through which LSPs become *enacted*. The concept of 'institutional enactment' is crucial. A Post-Foucauldian governmentality perspective, an understanding of the state as a 'set of practices', and an anthropological perspective on the idea of policy all emphasize the importance of practices of institutional enactment for the production of policy effects. Policy effects may not be the product of the intentions which imbue institutional designs. Throughout the thesis I have considered the importance of institutional *enactment* in the production of policy effects, and considered this in relation to the importance of issues of institutional design. I draw conclusions about this in the next section. I now outline what the policy effects of the case study LSPs are.

A key policy effect is that LSPs act to order policy and make strategy. Policy ordering and strategy-making are key concepts for understanding the ways in which

the LSPs work to make policy. I have developed these concepts through an analysis of the meeting agendas and the writing of community strategies, and the outcomes arising from these operations. Policy ordering refers to meeting events and the production of community strategies providing a means by which LSP participants become informed about certain policy activities and developments and come to understand the broader field of local policy activities within a particular organizing framework. LSP participants become knowledgeable of the work of a broad range of organizations and of policy initiatives both within the meeting setting and through the writing-out in the community strategies. Meeting events of the LSP groups represent an arena in which organizations raise issues relating to activities for which they have responsibilities and in which participant member organizations respond to these issues in some way. Strategy-making is associated with policy ordering and reflects the emphasis placed by agencies and service delivery organizations on LSPs being 'strategic'. Strategy-making entails the writing out of strategic statements in community strategy documents. These re-articulate a variety of individual organizational aims and objectives and in the process highlight a limited number of strategic policy objects. Crucially, policy ordering and strategy-making emerges as a policy effect as a result of the dislocation of the LSPs from organizational activities. What the LSP does is limited to strategy and ordering because while the LSPs deal with an array of policy activities it does not act to instruct or inform them. Policy ordering and strategy-making involves only a limited range of policy activities undertaken principally by key locally based state and para-state organizations.

A second policy effect emerges as a result of the policy ordering and strategy-making function of the LSPs. Ordering and strategy making does not encompass notions explicitly related to social exclusion and does not encompass policy activities associated with measures to specifically tackle problems of social exclusion (such as the area-based initiatives outlined in chapter 5). Policy ordering and strategy-making instead encompasses ongoing service delivery operations of key agencies and providers. This is also the case in Derwentside where NRF projects are a distinct area of activity not featuring strongly on meeting agendas or in the community strategy document. Importantly, this acts to diminish social exclusion as a governmental object in the context of the LSPs. This is not to suggest that policy activities associated with measures to tackle social exclusion are occurring less as a

result of the LSP, or that social exclusion as a governmental object is not prominent in other contexts. However, the LSPs are important because they serve to promote and advocate certain objects of policy. This is seen in particular in that the rearticulation of policy within community strategy documents generates a set of strategic policy objects which are not related to problems of social exclusion. Furthermore, the rearticulation of policy also generates a framework of knowledge and justification which may impinge on organizational actions; the way that actions are understood to lead to certain impacts.

It is notable that policy effects are remarkably similar between the two case study LSPs. Despite the LSP in Derwentside being of a different 'mode' (Johnson and Osborne, 2003) given that it is in receipt of NRF, this does not significantly affect the workings of the LSP in comparison to Chester-le-Street and does not mean that problems of social exclusion, and indeed 'multiple deprivation', are any more prominent as governmental objects. In the same way as other funding programmes and regeneration projects, NRF is largely dealt with as a distinct and separate activity outside of the framework of the LSP. In both Chester-le-Street and Derwentside the emphasis of the LSPs are on issues of service delivery operations at the expense of issues of social exclusion. While Chester-le-Street is not in receipt of NRF there are a number of other projects and initiatives which seek to accomplish similar goals. These are also largely absent from the policy ordering and strategy-making function.

## **2. Institutional design and institutional enactment**

The separation of policy activities related to measures to tackle social exclusion from the service delivery operations of local agencies fundamentally undermines the institutional design of LSPs in both NRF and non-NRF cases. The distinctiveness of the LSP approach compared with previous area-based partnership initiatives is that 'programme bending' of services is seen as a means of addressing problems in the worst areas. This does not occur because of the dislocation of individual organizational actions from the making of policy in LSPs. This is why the function of the LSPs is limited to the policy ordering and strategy-making function. The dislocation of action means that the LSP does not directly instruct or inform the work

of individual agencies and service delivery organizations. Bending is therefore not an outcome. Furthermore, this dislocation also means that service delivery operations in general are also not directly affected. This also undermines the community involvement aspect of LSPs. The needs and priorities of the community sector do not directly inform or instruct the development of organizational actions. Community sector participants in LSPs do not contribute to the generation of policy solutions. However, the policy ordering and strategy-making function does represent a form of interorganizational and interpersonal coordination, even though this is dislocated from actions. The institutional design of LSPs does emphasize the importance of coordination and the development of strategic direction. Along with the dislocation of action what is also key though is that this form of coordination leads to the diminution of social exclusion as a governmental object. This is clearly divergent from the institutional design.

It is clear that unintended and indeed perhaps undesirable consequences have emerged in the instance of institutional enactment. The policy effects produced through the LSPs can therefore not be seen to be directly determined by the institutional design and the intentions imbued within it. The intentions of the institutional design have certainly not been borne out in practice. This is not simply due to local actors not implementing the design properly or to participant actors not conducting themselves according to the set of rules and advice laid out. Many view the design as a good one and attempt to enact it accordingly. Policy effects arise as certain paradoxes inherent to the institutional design of LSPs have become manifest through institutional enactment as actors encounter difficulties in meeting the design features. The central paradox is that there are significant limitations to conjoining the coordination of policy activities with measures to address problems of social exclusion. A key factor here is that there are a host of constraints and demands acting on agencies and service providers which mean that they are unable to adjust programmes in response to influences through the LSP. This results in the dislocation of actions from the making of policy and why effects are limited to the policy ordering and strategy-making function.

In attempting to work through the institutional design local actors use the organizational framework of LSPs for purposes which are limited to the form of

coordination described. Policy ordering and strategy-making as a policy effect reflects the need on the part of local actors to negotiate the policy landscape in which they operate and in particular to negotiate a complex local public sector. The LSPs provide a space for assembling and rearticulating the array of strategies, objectives, projects, initiatives, and service programmes which take effect at the scale of the local authority district and which originate from multiple levels of policy-making and from multiple organizational actors. It is clear that LSP participants value the opportunity to do this. LSP actors are therefore responding to a problem of interorganizational and interpersonal coordination in the face of complexity. This the way that the institutional design of LSPs becomes enacted as local actors face difficulties in meeting the feature of the design. As this occurs measures to tackle social exclusion become separated from mainstream service delivery operations. LSP actors use the LSP as an ordering and strategy-making arena primarily in respect to their core organizational remits and responsibilities.

Both in the institutional design and the instance of its enactment attempts to achieve coordination can be understood as a form of problem-solving activity of governance. LSPs can be understood as part of problem-solving activity in the context of imperatives for interorganizational and interpersonal coordination. This leads to the policy ordering and strategy-making function as a key policy effect. The nature of LSPs as a problem-solving activity in respect to issues of coordination becomes inherently problematic when their role in addressing social exclusion is considered. It can be seen that the way in which coordination has taken form in LSPs does not serve as a mechanism for addressing problems of social exclusion. While 'partnership' is ascribed a key role in overcoming problems of coordination at the same time as it is ascribed a key role in overcoming problems of social exclusion these two aspects are seemingly paradoxical to each other. As LSPs are intended to work as a problem-solving activity in respect to coordination they are simultaneously expected to address social exclusion by virtue of this same process. The institutional design combines problems of coordination with problems of social exclusion so that solutions to the latter are understood to follow from the former. Social exclusion becomes a problem of instigating the correct governance mechanisms, such as partnership working. LSPs as a problem-solving activity in relation to issues of coordination become inherently problematical in relation to issues of social exclusion.

The paradoxes inherent to the institutional design help to account for the policy effects produced through the case study LSPs. We see that the central function of the LSPs is one of policy ordering and strategy-making. The character of this functioning acts to diminish social exclusion as a governmental object.

The institutional design of LSPs does not directly determine the policy effects in evidence. The key point is that the nature of the institutional design acts to problematize institutional enactment. It is in the instance of institutional enactment that the paradoxes of the design become manifest, and this leads to unintended consequences. This occurs in complex ways. The problem-solving activity in respect to issues of coordination, which leads to the policy ordering and strategy-making function and the diminution of social exclusion as a governmental object, generates a particular organizational and procedural setting of meeting events and also a particular form of conduct in community sector involvement. These things reinforce the production of the policy effects. The meeting setting shapes interactional dynamics amongst LSP participants so that the scope of face-to-face communications to contribute to the production of policy effects becomes circumscribed. The importance placed by LSP actors on community sector involvement being 'strategic' shapes the way in which individuals from the 'community sector' engage with the LSP. The role the community sector comes to take must be seen as part of problem-solving activity in respect to coordination. It is in this context that an emphasis is placed upon the community involvement being 'strategic' and offering a 'useful' contribution. The community sector becomes absorbed within the dominant function of the LSPs and is valued for the contribution it can make in addressing issues of coordination and the generation of more effective policy. There are tensions in the design in that at the same time as the community becomes constituted as *a sector* for these instrumental purposes it is also assigned a role in the promotion of public participation as a means of democratic renewal.

At the same time as the process of enactment has been problematized by the nature of the institutional design, there are aspects of enactment which act to problematize the intentions of the institutional design. This is apparent in the way that LSP actors perform in the LSP context in accordance with their particular ideas of partnership and their particular needs and purposes. More significantly, it is also apparent in the

construction of a particular organizational and procedural meeting setting. This is not just an implication of the institutional design. This setting has emerged in a relatively unintentioned manner. It is likely to have emerged as a result of the routinized character of meetings and the attitudes that local actors adopt to their participation in them. Another aspect of institutional enactment is the nature of the community sector as it has come to be constructed. Individuals may contribute to the production of policy effects in view of their particular motivations to take part in decision-making and the ideas and interests they possess. This is relatively unrelated to issues of institutional design, and emergent policy effects are contingent on the particular individuals that are given the role of representatives.

I have aimed to show how institutional design is problematized by its enactment, and how institutional enactment problematizes the intentions of an institutional design. Issues of design and enactment combine to produce policy effects in unintended and complex ways. It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions on the relative importance of each of these aspects. However, it is clear that given the role of institutional enactment other kinds of policy effects could be expected in other LSPs and in other areas. Having said this, the similarity of the policy effects between the two case studies is notable. This would point to the importance of the institutional design in producing effects. I am reticent about making concluding statements about this as the contexts within which institutional enactment takes place are perhaps too similar. In retrospect a case study selection involving LSPs in different contexts would have been valuable. The research design may have been improved therefore by looking at an LSP in County Durham and an LSP elsewhere in the country.

### **3. Governance, the state apparatus, and social exclusion**

As a problem-solving activity in respect to issues of coordination LSPs can be conceptualized as an emergent process of metaorganization rather than as a governance network. Metaorganization involves '*...the reflexive redesign of organizations, the creation of intermediating organizations, the reordering of inter-organizational relations, and the management of organizational ecologies.*' (Jessop, 2002: 241). This emerges as part of broader processes of 'metagovernance' which

involves the self-reflexive, self-diagnosing and self-modifying capacities of governing agents in response to the challenges of governance (Jessop, 1997a). They cannot be considered an institution which provides an arena for the '*...relatively stable horizontal articulation of interdependent, but operationally autonomous actors*' (Sorensen and Torfing, 2005: 197). They cannot be conceptualized as emblematic of heterarchical governance involving '*...the reflexive self-organization of independent actors involved in complex relations of reciprocal interdependence...*' (Jessop, 2002: 52). Rather than being 'relatively autonomous from the state' (Bailey, 2003), they are very much embroiled in the institutions of the state apparatus. The case study evidence suggests that they are very much characterized by the activities of state and para-state bodies and national policy agendas. Given the function and policy effects of the LSPs studied they are also not usefully understood as a steering 'strategy of coordination' (Stoker, 2000) or as an example of metaheterarchy, involving '*...the organization of the conditions of self-organization by redefining the framework for heterarchy or reflexive self-organisation.*' (Jessop, 2002: 241). The LSPs are much too dominated by rules, incentives, organizations and policy activities emanating from organizations of the state for this to be the case.

It is possible to draw conclusions about why the institutional design of LSPs has taken shape in the way it has, conjoining issues of the coordination of local service delivery operations with efforts to address problems of social exclusion. A theorization must take account of the emergence of a paradoxical design in this sense and the emergence of unintended effects. I have argued that LSPs can be understood in Offe's terms (1975; 1984) as a part of a 'crisis of crisis management'. In Offe's formulation contradictions of state intervention engender rationality crises which become displaced in the internal articulation of the state apparatus. As state actors attempt to respond to rationality crises shifts in the modes of policy-making and implementation occur. Institutional searching takes place as part of processes of crisis displacement. LSPs are one of number of recent institutional designs which have been instigated as part of problem-solving activity in respect to issues of social exclusion. I would agree with Jones and Ward (2002) that social exclusion represents a persistent problem of intervention. The conclusions drawn by Jones and Ward (2002) from their analysis of British urban policy are informative in respect to LSPs. They argue that policy-making to address issues of social exclusion is

frequently associated with crises which are diffused through a centrally orchestrated reorganization of the policy area and/or a reworking of the state apparatus. Policy initiatives are introduced as a direct response to the contradictions created by previous state-led interventions (Jones and Ward, 2002). Past instances of rationality crises have been displaced into processes of institutional searching so that institutional design itself becomes a regulatory object (Jones and Ward, 2002). LSPs are an institutional design which have followed on from a series of prior area-based initiatives, such as SRB, and which represent a change an amendment to these initiatives principally in that they emphasis the role of service provision and the coordination of services in addressing social exclusion.

An understanding of LSPs as part of a crisis of crisis management helps to account for the problematic and paradoxical nature of the institutional design. However, while it explains the processes of institutional searching it does not explain why particular institutional forms and mechanisms have been instigated. I have argued that the reliance upon *local* partnership, *local* service delivery, and community involvement reflect a neoliberal form of intervention. This is in the sense that they are indicative of reduced state intervention in the field of social exclusion and social spatial inequalities. Neoliberalism as a form of intervention involves a commitment to the extension of markets and logics of competitiveness as a dominant ideological rationality for state reform composed of aggressive forms of state downsizing, austerity financing and public service reform (Peck and Tickell, 2002). LSPs are characteristic of a neoliberal form of intervention in the field of social exclusion but this represents the context within which institutional searching as problem-solving activity has taken place. LSPs as a process of institutional searching must be understood in this way rather than as part of a purposeful regulatory project. The policy effects and indeed the institutional design have not been generated as part of a particular interventionist agenda.

Given the importance of practices of institutional enactment, an understanding of the institutional design of LSPs as part of a crisis of crisis management does not wholly account for the production of policy effects. The policy effects in the case studies could have been different in the event of different practices of enactment. This poses difficulties for theorizations of policy effects on the basis of changes in the

institutional framework of governance. It is not possible to generate any substantive theoretical propositions about the policy effects produced through LSPs. It is, however, possible to generalize to theoretical propositions with regard to the emergence of the institutional design of LSPs. The paradoxes inherent to the design are likely to become manifest in some form in other LSPs. This means that attempts to address problems of social exclusion could be expected to be unsuccessful. If LSPs are understood as part of a crisis of crisis management then further institutional searching is likely. A redesign of LSPs or a substantially different design could likewise be expected to entail rationality crises.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Area-based initiatives in England developed by national government**<sup>51</sup>  
**(based on the database of the Regional Coordination Unit [Regional Coordination Unit, webpage, 2007])**

Initiative	CLS	Der	Other C. Durham	Delivery partnership/body	Additional information
<i>Dept. for Constitutional Affairs</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Legal Service Partnerships</li> </ul>			X	The Legal Services Commission, and Community Legal Service Partnerships	
<i>Dept. for Education and Skills</i>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sure Start (with the Dept. for Work and Pensions)  <i>Since 1998 Sure Start Local Programmes have been a key feature of the Government's drive to tackle child poverty and social exclusion. They work with parents-to-be, parents and children to promote the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children under 4. They are concentrated in poverty and where a high proportion of children are living in poverty and where Sure Start can help them succeed by pioneering new ways of working to improve services</i></li> </ul>	X	X	X	Lead by local multi-sectoral partnerships	<p>Districts were selected to develop Sure Start local programmes according to the levels of deprivation within their areas, but decisions about catchment areas were decided locally. Catchment areas cover wards in the 20 per cent of the most deprived wards. Two programmes were set up in Derwentside, SureStart Stanley and West Derwentside, and one in Chester-le-Street covering 10 wards in the district.</p> <p>Of the 524 initial Sure Start local programmes nationally most are now forming the basis of Sure Start Children's Centres which are to provide integrated children and family services. The goal is that all children in the 30 per cent most disadvantaged wards have access to a centre. Durham County Council is responsible for the delivery of Children's Centres. The council looked at the 30 per cent most deprived 'super output areas' (IMD 2004) in the County to determine the location of the initial centres.</p> <p>There are 43 centres in County Durham. Of these 7 are located in Derwentside; 3 in the West Derwentside Local Programme Area (Benfieldside, Leadgate, and Moorside), and 4 in the Stanley area</p>

<sup>51</sup> This list contains selected information according to relevance of the ABIs to the case study districts



<p>own business Extended Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Network Fund for Children and Young People</li> </ul> <p><i>Supports small voluntary and community groups to improve outcomes and opportunities for vulnerable children and young people aged 0-19</i></p>	X	X	X	Delivered through a network of 57 voluntary sector organizations
	<i>Dept of Health</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Action Zones (HiZ)</li> </ul>	<i>Dept. of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</i>			
				Energy Saving Trust
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Warm Zones (with the Dept. of Trade and Industry)</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribute towards the Government target of: To seek an end to fuel poverty and to ensure that by 2010 no vulnerable household in the UK need risk ill health due to a cold home</i></p>				
	<i>Dept. for Transport</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Zones</li> </ul>	<i>Dept. for Work and Pensions</i>			
	X		X	24 are private sector led with the remaining 40 delivered by Jobcentre Plus.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ethnic Minority Outreach</li> <li>Action Teams for Jobs</li> </ul> <p><i>To help those disadvantaged in the labour market get and keep jobs by working with individuals to overcome the barriers they face when looking for sustainable work</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pension Service Partnership Fund (with the Dept. for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs)</li> <li>Employment Zones (EZs)</li> <li>StepUp</li> </ul>				Geographically selective. Operate at sub-local authority level in the UK. £45.5m was invested in the first year of Action Teams (2000-01). A further £122m has been allocated to fund Teams until March 2004. Initiative extended to March 2006. There is an Action Team for Jobs for the district of Chester-le-Street.
	<i>Dept. of Culture, Media and Sport</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sports Action Zones (with Sport England)</li> <li>Space for Sport and Arts (with Dept. for Education and Skills, and Sport England, the Big Lottery Fund, and Arts Council England)</li> <li>Youth Music Action Zones</li> <li>Creative Partnerships (with the Dept. for Education and Skills)</li> </ul> <p><i>Works to give school children in disadvantaged areas throughout England the opportunity to develop their potential, their ambition, their creativity and imagination through sustainable partnerships with creative and cultural organisations, businesses and individuals</i></p>		X	X	Creative Partnerships is being developed and run by the Arts Council England
			X	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phoenix Fund (with the Small Business Service)</li> </ul>	<i>Dept. for Trade and Industry</i>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Regional Development Fund Areas (with Office of the Deputy Prime Minister)</li> <li>Manufacturing Advisory Service Regional Centres</li> </ul>	X	X	X	
<i>Home Office</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Youth Inclusion Programme (with Youth Justice Board)</li> <li>Capital Modernisation Fund to assist Small Retailers in deprived areas</li> </ul> <p><i>To improve security of small retailers in the most deprived areas throughout England and Wales</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug Action Teams (with Dept. of Health)</li> <li>Futurebuilders</li> <li>Building Safer Communities</li> </ul> <p><i>2005/06 is the third and final year of the Building Safer Communities Fund (BSCF). £74million is being provided to Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships to help local groups tackle crime and drugs in their communities. In addition, £10m is again being provided to Home Office Regional Directors in the Government Offices to promote their individual work on capacity building within those partnerships. The BSCF is a component part of the newly-created Safer Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF)</i></p>	X	X	X	<p>Provided £15m over 3 years and ended in March 2004. It aimed to assist small businesses in the 10% most deprived wards of England and Wales (as set out in the DTLR Indices of Multiple Deprivation)</p> <p>Not geographically selective. Launched in April 2003 for a 3 year period from. Brings together Communities Against Drugs, the Safer Communities Initiative, and the Partnership Development Fund. £72.3m in 2003-04, £74m in 2004/05 and £74m in 2005/06. The fund was brought under the Safer Stronger Communities Fund (SSCF) from April 2005. Funding will be a minimum of £210m, £220m and £230m for 2005/6, 2006/7 and 2007/8 respectively. SSCF brings together ODPM funding streams for neighbourhood wardens, neighbourhood management, community empowerment and liveability.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Cohesion Pathfinder (with Dept. for Education and Skills and Office of the Deputy Prime Minister)</li> <li>ChangeUP (incorporating the Dept. of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs' Rural Voluntary and Community Sector and Social Exclusion Programme)</li> </ul>	X	X	X	<p>Allocated directly to local authority based Crime and Disorder Partnerships, and Safer Stronger Communities partnerships</p>
<i>Learning and Skills Councils</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighbourhood Learning in Deprived Communities Fund</li> </ul> <p><i>Support local voluntary and community sector organizations to develop their capacity to deliver learning opportunities for residents of disadvantaged neighbourhoods</i></p>	X	X	X	<p>In 2002/03, the money was targeted at the local LSCs covering the 88 Local Education Authorities (LEAs) eligible for receipt of the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF). In 2003/04, the scope was widened to include other areas of deprivation as defined locally that fall outside of the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund areas. For 2005/06, £30m has been allocated.</p>
<i>Neighbourhood Renewal Unit</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neighbourhood Warden</li> <li>New Deal for Communities</li> </ul> <p><i>New Deal for Communities (NDC) is a key programme in the most Government's strategy to tackle multiple deprivation in the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country, giving some of the poorest</i></p>		X		<p>39 NDC Partnerships. 17 pathfinders were announced in 1998, followed by second round of 22 partnerships in 1999. Each partnership covers a neighbourhood of between 1,000 and 4,000 households. Approximately £2 billion has been committed to the</p>

<p>communities the resources to tackle their problems in an intensive and co-ordinated way. The aim is to bridge the gap between these neighbourhoods and the rest of England</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbourhood Management</li> <li>To help deprived communities and local services improve local outcomes, by improving and joining up local services, and making them more responsive to local needs</li> <li>• Single Community Programme</li> <li>The single Community Programme will make Community Empowerment Networks more strategic and focused on delivery at the neighbourhood level</li> <li>• The Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF)</li> </ul>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>39 partnerships. Each partnership has between £30-£60 million to spend over a 10 year period.</p>
<i>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</i>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalfields</li> <li>To deliver the Government's long-term programme to bring about the physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration of the former English coalfields</li> <li>• Housing Market Renewal</li> <li>Around 850,000 homes are affected by low demand and abandonment, spread across over 120 local authorities in the North and the Midlands. Low demand affects social and private sector housing. Affected areas contain some of the most socially excluded people, living in some of the most deprived areas of the country with worst health and life expectancy. ODPM aims to eradicate the problems caused by low demand housing by 2020, investing over £1.2 billion in our market renewal programme to 2008</li> <li>• Liveability Fund</li> <li>• Single Regeneration Budget</li> <li>To enhance the quality of life of local people in areas of need by reducing the gap between deprived and other areas, and between different groups</li> <li>• Urban Regeneration Companies (URCs)</li> <li>• Growth Areas (with Dept. of Transport)</li> </ul>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	<p>Nine market renewal pathfinders have been identified covering areas among the most deprived in the country and with the most acute low demand problems. The pathfinders are made up of partnerships of local authorities and other key stakeholders. £500 million was available up to March 2006. Resources of £65m were later made available to three other regions. These are Tees Valley, West Yorkshire and West Cumbria. Funding will be distributed via the regional housing boards.</p> <p>While there is no pathfinder programme in County Durham the Durham Coalfields Housing Partnership is very similar (see section)</p>
<i>Sport England</i>				
<i>Big Lottery Fund</i>				

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Healthy Living Centres (HLCs) (with Dept. for Education and Skills, Dept. for Work and Pensions, and the Sure Start Unit) <i>To promote the health and general well-being of the most deprived communities across the UK. They provide innovative and holistic approaches to improving public health, including exercise clubs for older people, community cafés, promoting healthy eating, alcohol and drug awareness, stress counselling, smoking cessation and community allotments</i></li> <li>• Young People's Fund</li> <li>• Neighbourhood Nurseries</li> <li>• Fair Share (with DCMS)</li> </ul>		X	X	<p>Launched in 1999 the centres are voluntary sector organizations or networks supported by a £300m programme of grants from the New Opportunities Fund (now part of the Big Lottery Fund). There are 161 HLCs in England. HCL's are expected to seek to influence the wider determinants of health which can contribute to inequalities in health. There are 4 centres in County Durham one of which is in Derwentside. The 'Derwentside Healthy Living Centre Consortium' is based in the village of Dipton near Stanley.</p>
<b>Football Foundation</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive Futures (with Home Office, Sport England, Dept. of Health, Dept. of Culture, Media and Sport, Connexions, Dept. for Education and Skills, and Youth Justice Board)</li> </ul> <p><i>Positive Futures is a national sports-based social inclusion programme for young people, aged 10-19, offering opportunities to engage in employment, education and training</i></p>	X	X	<p>Managed and funded through the Drug Strategy Directorate of the Home Office. Delivered locally through partnerships</p>	<p>There are 108 projects in England and Wales in the top 20% most deprived areas in the country (according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation).</p>
<b>Countryside Agency</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wheels to Work</li> </ul> <p><i>To provide an innovative way of overcoming transport barriers, with schemes offering individuals their own transport solutions for a short period, until longer term solutions can be found</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Towns Initiative (with Dept. for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and Regional Development Agencies)</li> </ul>	X	X	<p>Grants delivered through employment agencies</p>	<p>Not geographically selective. Targets young, unemployed and disadvantaged people who lack public/private transport get into work or access educational or training opportunities.</p>

**Appendix 2**  
**National floor targets**  
**(taken from NRU, webpage, [2007e] and ODPM [2004])**

Floor Targets, 2004 Spending Review	Floor Targets, 2002 Spending Review	Floor Targets, 2000 Spending Review
<p><b>1. Housing<sup>52</sup></b></p>		
<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - PSA7</b>            By 2010, bring all social housing into a decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and for vulnerable households in the private sector, including families with children, increase the proportion who live in homes that are in decent condition.</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - PSA7</b>            By 2010, bring all social housing into decent condition with most of this improvement taking place in deprived areas, and increase the proportion of private housing in decent condition occupied by vulnerable groups.</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister</b>            Ensure that all social housing meets set standards of decency by 2010, by reducing the number of households living in social housing that does not meet these standards by a third between 2001 and 2004, with most of the improvements taking place in the most deprived local authority areas as part of a comprehensive regeneration strategy.            This target is measured in two ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local authority business plans and housing association returns will set out how much non-decent housing has been dealt with;</li> <li>• Audited data will be collected by the annual English House Condition Survey (EHCS), with progress assessed against a baseline of non-decent housing at April 2001 to be finalised later in 2002 using data from the 2001 EHCS.</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Liveability</b></p>		

<sup>52</sup> The first six categories listed in this table (housing, liveability, education, health, crime, and worklessness) are the 'key outcome areas' as specified in the 2004 Spending Review. The priority for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit (reflected in the overarching PSA1 target outlined below, is to deliver all floor targets and in particular secure improved outcomes in the six key areas. These six key outcome areas re-state the priority areas of the National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal, but with liveability now specifically expressed. Each Government department is responsible for the achievement of its own floor targets.

<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - PSA8</b> Lead the delivery of cleaner, safer and greener public spaces and improvement of the quality of the built environment in deprived areas and across the country, with measurable improvement by 2008.</p>	<p>New target in 2004</p>	
<p><b>3. Education</b></p>		
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA1 (Department for Work and Pensions PSA2)</b> Improve children’s communication, social and emotional development so that by 2008 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage and reduce inequalities between the level of development achieved by children in the 20% most disadvantaged areas and the rest of England (Sure Start Unit target)</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills - PSA?</b> Sure Start targets (i) An increase in the proportion of children aged five with normal levels of personal, social and emotional development for their age (ii) A 6 percentage point reduction in the proportion of mothers who smoke during pregnancy (iii) an increase in the proportion of children aged five with normal levels of communication, language and literacy for their age and an increase in the proportion of young children with satisfactory speech and language development at age 2 years (iv) a 12% reduction in the proportion of young children living in households where no one is working.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills - PSA7</b> Raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science in secondary education so that by 2007 85% of 14 year olds achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and ICT (80% in science) nationally, with this level of performance sustained to 2008; and by 2008, in all schools at least 50% of pupils achieve level 5 or above in each of English, maths and science.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA?</b> Raise standards in English, maths, ICT and science in secondary education so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by 2004 75% of 14 year olds achieve level 5 or above in English, maths and ICT (70% in science) nationally, and by 2007 85% (80% in science)</li> <li>• by 2007, the number of schools where fewer than 60% of 14 year olds achieve level 5 or above is significantly reduced.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA6</b> Raise standards in English and maths so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by 2006, 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above, with this level of performance sustained to 2008</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA1</b> Raise standards in English and maths so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2004 85% of 11 year olds achieve level 4 or above and 35% achieve level 5 or above with this level of performance sustained to 2006</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills</b> All local education authorities to have at least 78% of their 11 year olds at level 4 or above in English and mathematics by 2004.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2008, the proportion of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is reduced by 40%.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 2006, the number of schools in which fewer than 65% of pupils achieve level 4 or above is significantly reduced.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA10</b> By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 to achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C; and in all schools at least 20% of pupils to achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA7</b> Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs/GNVQs or equivalent at A* - C, with at least 38 per cent to achieve this standard in every Local Education Authority (LEA) by 2004.</p> <p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSAs</b> Raise standards in schools and colleges so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by 2 percentage points each year on average and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006</li> <li>The proportion of 19 year olds who achieve this standard rises by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills</b> Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs/GNVQs or equivalent at A* - C, with at least 25 per cent in every school by 2006 (20 per cent by 2004).</p>
<p><b>4. Health</b></p>		
<p><b>Department of Health – PSA1</b> Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>from heart disease and stroke and related diseases by at least 40% in people in under 75, with at least a 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole;</li> <li>from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole; and from suicide and undetermined injury</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department of Health – PSA6</b> Starting with Health Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole. (reduce substantially the mortality rates from the major killer diseases by 2010: from heart disease by at least 40 % in people under 75; from cancer by at least 20% in people under 75).</p> <p><b>Department of Health – PSA7</b> Improve life outcomes of adults and children with mental health problems through year on year</p>	<p><b>Department of Health</b> Starting with Health Authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the lowest life expectancy at birth and the population as a whole.</p>

<p>by at least 20%</p> <p><b>Department of Health – PSA2</b> Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth.</p>	<p>improvements in access to crisis and CAMHS services, and reduce the mortality rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20% by 2010.</p> <p><b>Department of Health - PSA11</b> By 2010 reduce inequalities in health outcomes by 10% as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth. (Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between routine and manual groups and the population as a whole).</p>	
<p><b>Department of Health – PSA3 (Department for Education and Skills PSA3)</b> Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine and manual groups to 26% or less;</li> <li>• reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills - PSA9</b> Improve life chances for children, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• improving the level of education, training and employment outcomes for care leavers aged 19, so that levels for this group are at least 75% of those achieved by all young people in the same area, and at least 15% of children in care attain five good GCSEs by 2004.</li> <li>• narrowing the gap between the proportions of children in care and their peers who are cautioned or convicted; and reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills (Department of Health)</b> By achieving agreed local conception reduction targets, reduce the national under-18 conception rate by 15 per cent by 2004 and 50 per cent by 2010, while reducing the level of inequality in rates between the worst fifth of wards and the average by at least a quarter.</p>
<p><b>5. Crime</b></p>		
<p><b>Home Office – PSA1</b> Reduce crime by 15%, and further in high crime areas, by 2007-08.</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA1</b> Reduce crime and the fear of crime; improve performance overall, including by reducing the gap between the highest Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership areas and the best comparable areas; and reduce: vehicle crime by 30% from 1998-99 to 2004; domestic burglary by 25% from 1998-99 to 2005; robbery in the ten Street Crime Initiative areas by 14% from 1999-2000 to 2005; and maintain that level.</p>	<p><b>Home Office</b> By March 2005, there will be: a reduction in recorded domestic burglary of 25% (compared to the 12 months to March 1999) - i.e. down from 473,349 at least to 355,011; with no local authority area having a domestic burglary rate (measured in burglaries per thousand households) more than three times the national average.</p>
<p><b>6. Worklessness</b></p>		

<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions - PSA4 (part of HM Treasury PSA5)</b> As part of the wider objective of full employment in every region, over the three years to Spring 2008, and taking account of the economic cycle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• demonstrate progress on increasing the employment rate</li> <li>• increase the employment rates of disadvantaged groups (lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications and those living in the local authority wards with the poorest initial labour market position)</li> <li>• significantly reduce the difference between the employment rates of the disadvantaged groups and the overall rate.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA3</b> Demonstrate progress by Spring 2006 on increasing the employment rate and reducing the unemployment rate over the economic cycle (joint target with HM Treasury)</p> <p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA4</b> Over the three years to Spring 2006, increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle - lone parents, ethnic minorities, people aged 50 and over, those with the lowest qualifications, and the 30 Local Authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position, and significantly reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate.</p>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions</b> Over the 3 years to 2004 increase the employment rates of disadvantaged areas and groups, taking account of the economic cycle - people with disabilities, lone parents, ethnic minorities and the over 50s, the 30 local authority districts with the poorest initial labour market position - and reduce the difference between their employment rates and the overall rate.</p>
<p><b>Overarching Target</b></p>		
<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - PSA1<sup>53</sup></b> To tackle social exclusion and deliver neighbourhood renewal, working with Departments to help them meet their PSA floor targets, in particular narrowing the gap in health, education, crime, worklessness, housing and liveability outcomes between the most deprived areas and the rest of England, with measurable improvement by 2010.</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister - PSA1</b> Working with the full range of government departments and policies to raise the levels of social inclusion, Neighbourhood Renewal and regional prosperity to promote better policy integration nationally, regionally and locally; in particular to work with departments to help them meet their PSA floor targets for Neighbourhood Renewal and social inclusion.</p>	
<p><b>Other floor targets outside the 6 key outcome areas</b></p>		

<sup>53</sup> Under the new PSA1 success is measured against the six key outcome areas described above. Focus is specifically on the local authority districts receiving Neighbourhood Renewal Fund.

<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – PSA2 (HM Treasury PSA6 and Department for Trade and Industry PSA7)</b> Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions by 2008, and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, demonstrating progress by 2006.</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – PSA2</b> Make sustainable improvements in the economic performance of all English regions and over the long term reduce the persistent gap in growth rates between the regions, defining measures to improve performance and reporting progress against these measures by 2006 (joint target with the Department of Trade and Industry and HM Treasury). New target in 2004</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (Department for Trade and Industry)</b> To improve the economic performance of all regions measured by the trend growth in each regions gross domestic product per capita.</p>
<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – PSA3</b> No local fire and rescue authority having a fatality rate, from accidental fires in the home, more than 1.25 times the national average by 2010.</p>		
<p><b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – PSA4</b> Reduce the gap in productivity between the least well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2008, demonstrating progress by 2006, and improve the accessibility of services for people in rural areas.</p>	<p><b>Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – PSA4</b> Reduce the gap in productivity between the least well performing quartile of rural areas and the English median by 2006, and improve the accessibility of services for rural people.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA5</b> Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40% and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA5</b> Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40%, and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Trade and Industry - PSA6 (iii)</b> Build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential with more enterprise in disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p><b>Department of Trade and Industry - PSA6</b> Help to build an enterprise society in which small firms of all kinds thrive and achieve their potential, with (i) an increase in the number of people considering going into business, (ii) an improvement in the overall productivity of small firms, and (iii) more enterprise in disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p><b>Department of Trade and Industry</b> To generate more sustainable enterprise in disadvantaged areas; to reduce the gap in start-up rates (measured by VAT registrations) between the 20% most and least disadvantaged local authority wards by a percentage point each year until 2005.</p>

**Other deprivation related targets<sup>54</sup>**

<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA2 (Department for Work and Pensions PSA3)</b> As a contribution to reducing the proportion of children living in households where no-one is working, by 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase the stock of Ofsted registered childcare by 10%;</li> <li>• increase the take up of formal childcare by lower income working families by 50%;</li> <li>• introduce by April 2005, a successful light touch childcare approval scheme. Joint Sure Start Unit target with the Department for Work and Pensions.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA?</b> Sure Start targets (I) An increase in the proportion of children aged five with normal levels of personal, social and emotional development for their age (ii) A 6 percentage point reduction in the proportion of mothers who smoke during pregnancy (iii) an increase in the proportion of children aged five with normal levels of communication, language and literacy for their age and an increase in the proportion of young children with satisfactory speech and language development at age 2 years (iv) a 12% reduction in the proportion of young children living in households where no one is working.</p>	<p><b>Department for Work and Pensions - PSA1</b> Reduce the number of children in low-income households by at least a quarter by 2004, as a contribution towards the broader target of halving child poverty by 2010 and eradicating it by 2020 (joint target with HM Treasury)</p>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA4 (Department of Health PSA3; Department for Culture, Media and Sport PSA2)</b> Halt the year-on-year rise in obesity among children</p>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA5</b> Reduce the proportion of children in households with no one in work over the 3 years from Spring 2003 to Spring 2006 by 61/2%.</p>		

<sup>54</sup> While not explicitly about addressing area-based inequalities in deprivation measures, according to the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit they are likely to have a disproportionate impact on the most deprived areas and are important for neighbourhood renewal.

<p>under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole.</p>		
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA5</b> Narrow the gap in educational achievement between looked after children and that of their peers, and improve their educational support and the stability of their lives so that by 2008, 80% of children under 16 who have been looked after for 2.5 or more years will have been living in the same placement for at least 2 years, or are placed for adoption</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA9</b> Improve life chances for children, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving the level of education, training and employment outcomes for care leavers aged 19, so that levels for this group are at least 75% of those achieved by all young people in the same area, and at least 15% of children in care attain five good GCSEs by 2004;</li> <li>narrowing the gap between the proportions of children in care and their peers who are cautioned or convicted; and reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA8</b> Improve levels of school attendance so that by 2008, school absence is reduced by 8% compared to 2003.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA3</b> By 2004 reduce school truancies by 10% compared to 2002, sustain the new lower level, and improve overall attendance levels thereafter.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA9 (Department for Culture, Media and Sport PSA1)</b> Enhance the take-up of sporting opportunities by 5 to 16 year olds so that the percentage of school children in England who spend a minimum of two hours each week on high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum increases from 25% in 2002 to 75% by 2006 and to 85% by 2008, and to at least 75% in each School Sport Partnership by 2008.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA4 (Department for Culture, Media and Sport PSA1)</b> Enhance the take-up of sporting opportunities by 5-16 year olds by increasing the percentage of school children who spend a minimum of two hours each week on high quality PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum from 25% in 2002 to 75% by 2006.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA11</b> Increase the proportion of 19 year olds who achieve at least level 2 by 3 percentage points between 2004 and 2006, and a further 2 percentage points between 2006 and 2008, and increase the proportion of young people who achieve level 3.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSAs</b> Raise standards in schools and colleges so that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Between 2002 and 2006 the proportion of those aged 16 who get qualifications equivalent to 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C rises by 2 percentage points each year on average and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004 rising to 25% by 2006; and</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills</b> Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs/GNVQs or equivalent at A* - C, with at least 38 per cent to achieve this standard in every Local Education Authority (LEA) by 2004.  Increase the percentage of pupils obtaining five or more GCSEs/GNVQs or equivalent at A* - C, with at least 25</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proportion of 19 year olds who achieve this standard rises by 3 percentage points between 2002 and 2004, with a further increase of 3 percentage points by 2006.</li> </ul>	per cent in every school by 2006 (20 per cent by 2004).
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA12</b> Reduce the proportion of young people not in education, employment or training by 2 percentage points by 2010.</p>	New target in 2004	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA13</b> Increase the number of adults with the skills required for employability and progression to higher levels of training through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improving the basic skill levels of 2.25 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2010, with a milestone of 1.5 million in 2007; and</li> <li>reducing by at least 40% the number of adults in the workforce who lack NVQ 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this, one million adults in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA9</b> Improve the basic skill levels of 1.5 million adults between the launch of Skills for Life in 2001 and 2007, with a milestone of 750,000 by 2004.</p>	
	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA10</b> Reduce by at least 40% the number of adults in the UK workforce who lack NVQ 2 or equivalent qualifications by 2010. Working towards this, one million adults already in the workforce to achieve level 2 between 2003 and 2006.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA14</b> By 2010, increase participation in Higher Education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30 and also make significant progress year on year towards fair access, and bear down on rates of non-completion.</p>	<p><b>Department for Education and Skills – PSA8</b> By 2010, increase participation in Higher Education towards 50% of those aged 18 to 30. Also, make significant progress year on year towards fair access, and bear down on rates of non-completion</p>	
<p><b>Department of Health – PSA1</b> Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%</p>	<p><b>Department of Health – PSA7</b> Improve life outcomes of adults and children with mental health problems through year on year improvements in access to crisis and CAMHS services, and reduce the mortality rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20% by 2010.</p>	

<p><b>Department of Health – PSA3 (Department for Education and Skills PSA4; Department of Culture, Media and Sport PSA2)</b> Halting the year on year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole.</p>	<p>New targets in 2004</p>	
<p><b>Department of Health – PSA4</b> To improve health outcomes for people with long term conditions by offering a personalised care plan for vulnerable people most at risk; and to reduce emergency bed days by 5% by 2008, through improved care in primary care and community settings for people with long term conditions.</p>		
<p><b>Department of Health – PSA6</b> Increase in the participation of problem drug users in drug treatment programmes by 100% by 2008 and increase year on year the proportion of users successfully sustaining or completing treatment programmes.</p>	<p><b>Department of Health – PSA10</b> Increase the participation of problem drug users in drug treatment programmes by 55% by 2004 and by 100% by 2008, and increase year on year the proportion of users successfully sustaining or completing treatment programmes.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA6 (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs PSA8)</b> Improve air quality by meeting the Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1,3 butadiene.</p>	<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA6 (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs PSA8)</b> Improve air quality by meeting our National Air Quality strategy objectives for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene</p>	<p><b>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b> Improve air quality in the most deprived areas by meeting our National Air Quality Strategy targets for carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene and 1-3 butadiene, in line with the dates set out in the Strategy.</p>
		<p><b>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs</b> Increase by 2003 the recycling and composting of household waste as set out in the Government's Waste Strategy, with 17% of household waste to be recycled or composted by 2004.</p>

<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA3</b> By 2010, increase the use of public transport (bus and light rail) by more than 12% in England compared with 2000 levels, with growth in every region.</p>	<p><b>Department for Transport – PSA3</b> Secure improvements to the accessibility, punctuality and reliability of local public transport (bus and light rail), with an increase in use of more than 12% by 2010 compared with 2000 levels.</p>
<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – PSA5</b> Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing, including improving affordability, in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the green belt and the sustainability of towns and cities.</p>	<p><b>Office of the Deputy Prime Minister – PSA5</b> Achieve a better balance between housing availability and the demand for housing in all English regions while protecting valuable countryside around our towns, cities and in the greenbelt - and the sustainability of existing towns and cities - through specific measures to be set out in the Service Delivery Agreement.</p>
<p><b>Home Office – PSA4</b> Reduce the harm caused by illegal drugs (as measured by the Drug Harm Index encompassing measures of availability of Class A drugs and drug related crime) including substantially increasing the number of drug misusing offenders entering treatment through the Criminal Justice System.</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA6</b> Reduce the harm caused by drugs by: reducing the use of Class A drugs and the frequent use of any illicit drug among all young people under the age of 25, especially by the most vulnerable young people; and reducing drug related crime, including as measured by the proportion of offenders testing positive at arrest.</p>
<p><b>Home Office – PSA6</b> Increase voluntary and community engagement, especially amongst those at risk of social exclusion.</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA8</b> Increase voluntary and community sector activity, including increasing community participation, by 5% by 2006.</p>
<p><b>Home Office – PSA7</b> Reduce race inequalities and build community cohesion.</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA9</b> Bring about measurable improvements in race equality and community cohesion across a range of performance indicators, as part of the government's objectives on equality and social inclusion.</p>
<p><b>Home Office – PSA2</b> Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the criminal justice system without compromising fairness. Criminal Justice System target</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA4</b> Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System, including increasing that of ethnic minority communities, and increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims and witnesses, whilst respecting the rights of defendants.</p>

<p><b>Home Office – PSA3</b> Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.25 million by 2007-08.</p>	<p><b>Home Office – PSA3</b> Improve the delivery of justice by increasing the number of crimes for which an offender is brought to justice to 1.2 million by 2005-06; with an improvement in all CJS areas, a greater increase in the proportion of performing areas and a reduction in the proportion of ineffective trials.</p>	
	<p><b>Home Office – PSA2</b> Improving the performance of all police forces, and significantly reduce the performance gap between the best and worst performing forces; and significantly increase the proportion of time spent on frontline duties.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs – PSA7 (Department of Trade and Industry PSA4)</b> Eliminate fuel poverty in vulnerable households in England by 2010 in line with the Government's Fuel Poverty Strategy Objective.</p>	<p><b>Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs PSA7</b> Reduce fuel poverty among vulnerable households by improving the energy efficiency of 600,000 homes between 2001 and 2004.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Culture, Media and Sport - PSA3</b> By 2008, increase take-up of cultural and sporting opportunities by adults and young people aged 16 and above from priority groups by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing the number who participate in active sports at least twelve times a year by 3%, and</li> <li>increasing the number who engage in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity level sport at least three times a week, by 3%.</li> <li>• increasing the number who participate in an arts activity at least twice a year by 2% and increasing the number who attend arts events at least twice a year by 3%.Increasing the number accessing</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department of Culture, Media and Sport PSA2</b> Increase significantly the take-up of cultural and sporting opportunities by new users aged 20 and above from priority groups.</p>	

<p>museums and galleries collections by 2%. Increasing the number visiting designated historic environment sites by 3%.</p> <p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA1 (HM Treasury PSA7)</b></p> <p>Halve the number of children in relative low-income households between 1998-99 and 2010-11, on the way to eradicating child poverty by 2020 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reducing the proportion of children living in workless households by 5% between Spring 2005 and Spring 2008;</li> <li>increasing the proportion of Parents with Care on Income Support and income-based Jobseeker's Allowance who receive maintenance for their children to 65% by March 2008.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA1 (HM Treasury PSA8)</b></p> <p>Reduce the number of children in low-income households by at least a quarter by 2004, as a contribution towards the broader target of halving child poverty by 2010 and eradicating it by 2020.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA2 (Department for Education and Skills PSA1)</b></p> <p>Improve children's communication, social and emotional development so that by 2008, 50% of children reach a good level of development at the end of the Foundation Stage and reduce inequalities between the level of development achieved by children in the 20% most disadvantaged areas and the rest of England.</p>	<p>New target in 2004</p>	
<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA6</b></p> <p>By 2008, be paying Pension Credit to at least 3.2 million pensioner households, while maintaining a focus on the most disadvantaged by ensuring that at least 2.2 million of these households are in receipt of the guarantee element.</p>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA6</b></p> <p>By 2006, be paying Pension Credit to at least 3 million pensioner households.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA8</b></p> <p>In the three years to March 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>further improve the rights of disabled people and remove barriers to their participation in society,</li> </ul>	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA7</b></p> <p>In the three years to 2006, increase the employment rate of people with disabilities, taking account of the economic cycle, and significantly reduce the difference</p>	

<p>working with other government departments, including through increasing awareness of the rights of disabled people;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase the employment rate of disabled people, taking account of the economic cycle;</li> <li>• significantly reduce the difference between their employment rate and the overall rate, taking account of the economic cycle.</li> </ul>	<p>between their employment rate and the overall rate. Work to improve the rights of disabled people and to remove barriers to their participation in society.</p>	
<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA9</b> Improve Housing Benefit administration by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reducing the average time taken to process a Housing Benefit claim to no more than 48 days nationally and across the bottom 15 per cent of local authorities to no more than 55 days, by March 2008;</li> <li>• increasing the number of cases in the deregulated private rented sector in receipt of Local Housing Allowance to 740,000 by 2008;</li> <li>• increasing the number of cases in receipt of the Local Housing Allowance where the rent is paid directly to the claimant to 470,000 by 2008.</li> </ul>	<p>New target in 2004</p>	
	<p><b>Department of Work and Pensions – PSA2</b> Double the proportion of Parents with Care on Income Support and income-based Jobseekers' Allowance who receive maintenance for their children to 60% by March 2006.</p>	
<p><b>Department for Constitutional Affairs - PSA2</b> Reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour, and building confidence in the Criminal Justice System without compromising fairness.</p>	<p><b>Department for Constitutional Affairs - PSA2</b> Improve the level of public confidence in the Criminal Justice System, including increasing that of ethnic minority communities, and increasing year on year the satisfaction of victims and witnesses, whilst respecting the rights of defendants.</p>	

<p><b>Department for Constitutional Affairs - PSA4</b> By 2009/10, increase the proportion of care cases being completed in the Courts within 40 weeks by 10%.</p>	<p>New target in 2004</p>	
	<p><b>Department for Constitutional Affairs – PSA6</b> Increase year on year the number of people who receive suitable assistance in priority areas of law involving fundamental rights or social exclusion.</p>	

### Appendix 3

## The County Durham 'Local Public Service Agreement'

(Durham County Council, 2002)

Target	Measurement
1. Increase the percentage of 14 year olds at or above the standard of literacy, numeracy, science and ICT for their age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of 14 year olds achieving Level 5 in English, Maths, Science and ICT</li> </ul>
2. Reduce unauthorised absence by a further 10% from the level achieved by 2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of half days missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools (BVPI indicator 45)</li> </ul>
3.* Increase the staying on rate into structured learning in the Easington district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of 16 to 18 year olds progressing onto structured learning in Easington District</li> </ul>
4.* Provide high quality pre-admission and rehabilitation care to older people to help them live as independently as possible by reducing preventable hospitalisation and ensuring year on year reductions in moving people over 75 on from hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency admissions to hospital of people aged 75 plus, per 1,000 population (PAF indicator A5)</li> <li>• Percentage of items of equipment costing less than £1,000 delivered within three weeks (PAF indicator D38)</li> <li>• Percentage of people aged 75 plus whose hospital discharge is delayed (PAF indicator D41)</li> <li>• Percentage of children leaving care aged 16+ achieving five or more passes at GCSE grade A* to C</li> </ul>
5. Improve the educational attainment of children and young people in care by increasing the proportion of children leaving care aged 16 and over with 5 GCSEs at grade A* - C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of children leaving care aged 16+ achieving five or more passes at GCSE grade A* to C</li> </ul>
6. Maximise the contribution that adoption can make to providing permanent families for children in care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of looked-after children adopted during the year (PAF indicator C23)</li> </ul>
7. Increase the proportion of household waste recycled or composted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of total tonnage of waste arisings that have been recycled or composted (BVPI indicator 82a and 82b)</li> </ul>
8. Reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents and the number of children killed or seriously injured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of road traffic casualties including serious injury to all population including children (STATS 19)</li> </ul>
9. Reduce the incidence of accidental fire-related deaths and serious injuries in the home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deaths per 100,000 (BVPI indicator 143 (i))</li> <li>• Injuries per 100,000 (BVPI indicator 143 (ii))</li> </ul>
10.* Halt the deterioration in the condition of local roads and eliminate the backlog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of principal roads where strengthening needs to be considered (BVPI 96)</li> <li>• Percentage of non-principal roads where strengthening needs to be considered (BVPI 97)</li> </ul>
11.* Improve the take up of welfare benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of successful claims made by older people who have been seen by the Welfare Rights service</li> </ul>
12. Improve cost effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To ensure continuous improvement in economy, efficiency and effectiveness</li> </ul>

\* These targets are specific to County Durham. All other targets are derived from national Public Service Agreements

**Appendix 4**  
**Derwentside Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, objectives and outcomes**  
(extracted from Derwentside Partnership, 2002)

Objective	Outcome
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	
Raising awareness through information at the neighbourhood level	We want to raise awareness of services/facilities and opportunities available in our community
Encouraging Active Community Partnerships	We want to have sustainable active community partnerships in every priority ward
Engaging young people to be actively involved in community initiatives	We want more young people to be actively involved in community initiatives
“Celebrating Success”	We want to raise aspirations across all sectors of the community and celebrate successful individuals and groups in our communities
Enhancing Accessibility to All Opportunities	We want to reduce the role that poor transport plays in residents benefiting from local services
Better information gathering and analysis so that we understand issues in our neighbourhoods	We want to improve our understanding of the issues in the area and how action to improve them is being achieved through better collection of key indicators
<b>Housing</b>	
Better Homes – improve the standard of homes within the NR priority wards by supporting owner occupiers and private landlords to invest in their properties	We want to reduce the number of unfit private sector houses in all wards to less than 7% by Year 7 (2007/08)
Address the balance between the supply and demand of public and private housing in the NR priority wards	We want to reduce the number of voids in the public sector to less than 6% in the NR priority wards by Year 7 (2007/08). (Private section target to be developed once data available)
Better management of public and private tenants	We want to reduce the dissatisfaction of tenants with their landlords and to decrease antisocial behaviour by tenants
<b>Environment</b>	
Improve the quality of our local environment through community involvement	We want to reduce the number of local residents who are concerned about the local environment  We want more local residents to play an active role in maintaining the local environment
<b>Crime and Community Safety</b>	
Reducing household burglaries	We want no NR priority wards to have more than 15 burglaries per 1000 households by Year 7 (2007/08)
Reduce fear of crime so that it does not deter us from being actively involved in our community	We want to reduce fear of crime in the community
Addressing issues associated with antisocial behaviour	We want to reduce the incidents of antisocial behaviour in the NR priority wards
Raising awareness of drugs and alcohol misuse	We want to reduce the incidence of drug and alcohol abuse in the NR priority wards
<b>Employment</b>	
Addressing worklessness and the barriers to employment	We want to reduce worklessness and the barriers to employment so that no neighbourhood has more than one fifth of the working age population excluded from the labour market by Year 7 (2007/08)
Increasing business floorspace	We want to generate and encourage employment in the NRS priority wards through enterprise start-ups, increased competitiveness and new/improved business premises, particularly

	in knowledge driven businesses
<b>Education</b>	
Raising esteem and aspirations among young people and parents to increase attainment	<p>We want to reduce low self esteem and raise aspirations among young people and parents in all NR priority wards</p> <p>For Key Stage 4 we want to achieve attainment increases in priority wards that are greater than the county trend by 2% annually from September 2003 at Key Stages 2 and 4 and improve adult literacy and numeracy skills in all neighbourhoods</p> <p>We want to reduce by at least 50% the number of adults in Derwentside with literacy and numeracy problems by 2010 in line with national targets</p>
<b>Health</b>	
Creating a Healthy Living Culture	<p>We want to bring the SMR (death rate) for all wards in Derwentside to within 10 percentage points of the Derwentside average by Year 7 (2007/08) at the same time as bringing the Derwentside SMR down overall</p> <p>We want to increase the proportion of the population leading healthy lifestyles e.g. taking regular exercise</p>
Enabling more people with limiting long term illness to work or contribute to our community	We want to bring the average number of households with at least one person on incapacity benefit down to 10% in all the priority wards by Year 7 (2007/08)
Improving access to health care at the neighbourhood level	We want to ensure that all residents have access to health care at the neighbourhood level

## Appendix 5

### Comprehensive list of meeting events attended

Date	Event
Feb 04	11 <sup>th</sup> Derwentside Local Regeneration Partnership
	18 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Single Regeneration Budget Technical Steering Group
	24 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Single Regeneration Budget 5 and 6 Partnership Board
March 04	9 <sup>th</sup> Crook and Willington Regeneration Partnership Board (Wear Valley LSP)
	29 <sup>th</sup> County Durham LSP Coordinators Network
April 04	8 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	23 <sup>rd</sup> Easington Board (Easington LSP)
May 04	7 <sup>th</sup> Durham County Council Community Engagement and Participation Group
	5 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Strong, Healthy, Safe Communities Partnership, Core Group (County LSP)
	12 <sup>th</sup> County Durham LSP Coordinators Network
	17 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Local Action 21 Partnership, Steering Group
	17 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Strategic Partnership (County LSP)
	19 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Local Action 21 Partnership, Transport and Planning Roundtable
	20 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	25 <sup>th</sup> Chester-le-Street Steering Group (CLS LSP)
June 04	8 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Local Action 21 Partnership, Regional Governance and Sustainability Seminar
	8 <sup>th</sup> Crook and Willington Regeneration Partnership Board (Wear Valley LSP)
	22 <sup>nd</sup> Chester-le-Street Board (CLS LSP)
	30 <sup>th</sup> Derwentside Local Regeneration Partnership
July 04	2 <sup>nd</sup> County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	5 <sup>th</sup> Sacriston Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	7 <sup>th</sup> Chester-le-Street Central Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	8 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Strong, Healthy, Safe Communities Partnership, Core Group (County LSP)
	16 <sup>th</sup> Durham County Council Community Engagement and Participation Group
	21 <sup>st</sup> Sedgefield Board (Sedgefield LSP)
	22 <sup>nd</sup> Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (CLS LSP)
	30 <sup>th</sup> Derwentside Board (Der LSP)
Aug 04	None
Sept 04	7 <sup>th</sup> Crook and Willington Regeneration Partnership Board (Wear Valley LSP)
	7 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Single Regeneration Budget 5 and 6 Partnership Board
	10 <sup>th</sup> Durham County Council Community Engagement and Participation Group
	10 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	16 <sup>th</sup> Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (CLS LSP)
	20 <sup>th</sup> County Durham Economic Partnership, Economic Regeneration Working Group
	21 <sup>st</sup> Chester-le-Street Steering Group (CLS LSP)
	27 <sup>th</sup> Wear Valley Board (Wear Valley LSP)
Oct 04	4 <sup>th</sup> Chester-le-Street annual LSP conference
	6 <sup>th</sup> Chester-le-Street Central Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)

	7 <sup>th</sup>	Lumley Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	11 <sup>th</sup>	Pelton Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	18 <sup>th</sup>	Sacriston Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	29 <sup>th</sup>	Durham County Council Community Engagement and Participation Group
Nov 04	8 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Health Improvement Group (CLS LSP)
	11 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Board (Der LSP)
	12 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Strategic Partnership, Officer Steering Group (County LSP)
	17 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (CLS LSP)
	18 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (CLS LSP)
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Chester-le-Street Steering Group (CLS LSP)
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Chester-le-Street Community Representatives Group (CLS LSP)
	25 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	26 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Economy and Regeneration Group (CLS LSP)
	29 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Economic Regeneration Working Group
	30 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (Der LSP)
Dec 04	9 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Policy Group Chairs (CLS LSP)
	15 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Health Improvement Group (Der LSP)
	16 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Strategic Partnership (County LSP)
Jan 05	4 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (Der LSP)
	6 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	7 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Health Inequalities Group (Der LSP)
	10 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Health Improvement Group (CLS LSP)
	19 <sup>th</sup>	Strong, Healthy, Safe Communities Partnership, health inequalities seminar (County LSP)
	20 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Strategic Partnership, Officer Steering Group (County LSP)
	20 <sup>th</sup>	Lumley Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	24 <sup>th</sup>	Pelton Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	25 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Steering Group (CLS LSP)
	26 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Physical Development Working Group
	26 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Area Central Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	27 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street, Environment, Housing and Planning Group (CLS LSP)
	31 <sup>st</sup>	Sacriston Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	31 <sup>st</sup>	Derwentside Board (Der LSP)
Feb 05	1 <sup>st</sup>	Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (Der LSP)
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Derwentside Health Improvement Group (Der LSP)
	7 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Strong, Healthy, Safe Communities Partnership (County LSP)
	8 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group
	16 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Local Regeneration Partnership
	17 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Strategic Partnership (County LSP)
	17 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Economic Regeneration Working Group
March 05	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (CLS LSP)
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Derwentside Health Inequalities Group (Der LSP)
	7 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Health Improvement group (CLS LSP)
	10 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside regeneration event – “Celebrating Regeneration in Derwentside”
	15 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Single Regeneration Budget 5 and 6 Partnership Board

	17 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (CLS LSP)
	22 <sup>nd</sup>	Chester-le-Street Steering Group (CLS LSP)
	22 <sup>nd</sup>	Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group - open-day
	24 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Environment and Planning Group (Der LSP)
April 05	5 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (Der LSP)
	6 <sup>th</sup>	County Durham Economic Partnership, Physical Development Working Group
	14 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Economic Development Forum (Der LSP)
	15 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Health Improvement Group (Der LSP)
	18 <sup>th</sup>	Pelton Area Community Partnership (CLS LSP)
	20 <sup>th</sup>	Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group
	20 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Local Regeneration Partnership
	26 <sup>th</sup>	Voluntary Organisations Network North East, Community Empowerment Networks Conference
	28 <sup>th</sup>	Derwentside Board (Der LSP)
May 05		None
June 05	6 <sup>th</sup>	Chester-le-Street Community Representatives Group (CLS LSP)
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Derwentside Environment and Housing Group
	23 <sup>rd</sup>	Derwentside Economic Development Forum
	27 <sup>th</sup>	Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Partnership, AGM

## Appendix 6

### Extract of field notes written from attending a meeting event

**Meeting:** CLS Steering Group

**Date:** Tues 25<sup>th</sup> Jan 2005

**Time:** 14.00

**Venue:** Committee Room 3, Civic Centre

**Papers:** Circulated in advance via email: agenda; minutes of 23.11.04; report from CPs on dep; health WP overview; proposals from VCSF; report of community strategy advisor; budget statement; draft CS review timetable.

Handed out at meeting: slides from Steve Barr presentation; table of SOAs in CLS and detail on IMD domain indicators; 3 policy group minutes; next meeting agenda for EHP; learning; CLS central CP.

I was on mailing and picked up all.

#### **Attendees**

*Total number* – start: 21; end: 16 (TC, PW, SP, SS, Fiona ?)

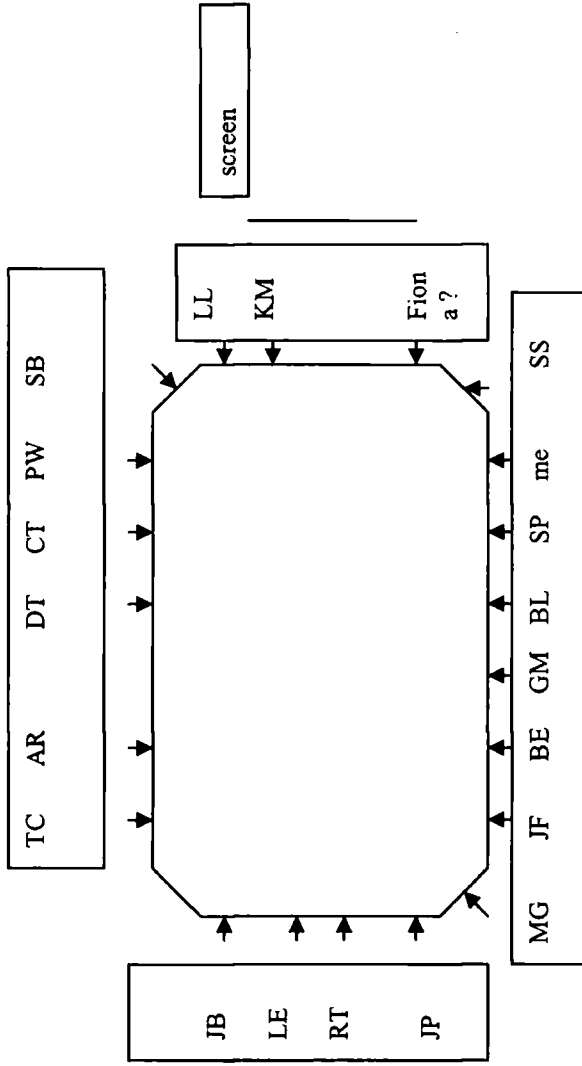
*Chair (& top table)* – Linda Ebbatson

*Support* – Lesley Lines

*Officers-agencies/Community* – Jeremy Brock; Roy Templeman; John Parkin; Martin Gollan; Julie Form; Brain Ebbatson; George Mansbridge; Belinda Lewis; Sue Parkinson; Sharon Skinner (GONE); Fiona ? (GONE, Neighbourhood Renewal south team); Kathleen McCormack; Paul Worsnop; Chris Tunstall (DCC; community safety partnership); Dave Turnbull; Anne Rutherford; Tricia Cresswell

*Speakers (not members)* – Steve Barr

**Arrangement and Format:**  
*Seating arrangement (who) -*



*The role of chair -*

See last meeting.

Leads the meeting very strongly. Talks a lot, putting in her own views and ideas, and trying to direct the proceedings. Talks very authoritatively when giving views etc. makes the final decision in some cases, loosely based on the preceding discussion. Or may take what appears to be the consensus from the points made.

Some people put there hand up to speak, and she will pick them out when able. Others just go ahead and speak. This does not seem to be a problem.

RT was acting as a kind of back up chair at times. He also spoke very authoritatively, seemingly assuming that what he says is more important, and expecting that his wishes will be what is done.

#### *Ethos/atmosphere/conduct/format –*

Discussion of the NRF consultation after an intro by GM. Comments and concerns are put forward – about the SOA boundaries, the need to tackle causes of deprivation for prevention and the issue of theme based allocations. Some of these points were responded to by S Skinner, and in general there were exchanges based on points made and there was perhaps some agreement on the concerns. Chair began to go through each issue in the paper, but this was overtaken by general discussion. The purpose of the item was to get a response together. Presumably JB will do this and then bring it back to be approved.

Presentation by S Barr, along with submission of report, which was labeled as a report by the community partnerships. This was in the standard format and had recommendations at the end. Discussion followed and points were made about the word deprivation, concerns about dealing with less deprived areas, and the value of local area community plans. After RT claimed support for local community plans, chair suggested that further recommendation be to look at viability of these. The comments were quite general. There was no specific points made about the recommendations and how this could be taken forward or not. Although the recommendations were accepted, it is not clear what happens next, apart from report on local plans.

Update reports from policy group chairs. The community safety one includes Streetsafe and there are comments made about this in response.

TC goes through her overview of the health WP, raising pertinent issues and concerns. AR makes point about prob with vol sector funding delivery. This will be noted on Chair's request. Not sure where will be noted to. Probably left to TC to submit this to the DoH. Some other comments echoing what TC said.

AR goes through proposals from VCSF to do with how fit into LSP. Some comments are made, but there is no strong and specific opinion about whether they should be accepted. There are some half-hearted concerns raised. Chair takes strong stance on this and makes the decisions herself, although loosely based on what a few people have said. Proposal 3 is rejected; AR not BL comes back on this. May be difficult because BE was not keen and he is CVS director.

JB raises some matters that need to be considered in his report to the group. RT makes claims about what the cs must do. Chair picks up on this and asks JB to consider performance indicators in local plans.

JB asks for any additional views on community hubs for the response to the county working group. Points made about deliverability, the value of the toolkit, and using buildings. This forms the basis of the discussion. JB would probably be noting comments. Following RTs and chair's suggestion there will be pilots and an 'offline discussion about doing them. No objections raised.

#### *Outcomes -*

Introductory outline of the NRF consultation by GM. Response to be drafted based on discussion.

Presentation on deprived areas. Recommendations in report agreed after a general discussion, and JB will produce report on viability of local plans. Overview of health WP, and some concerns raised.

VCSF proposals accepted apart from number 3.

JB will look at performance indicators for use in any local community plans

Further feedback given on community hubs; to feed into the response to the working group. Will be offline discussion with some people about developing pilots for C hubs.

JB and chair ask for partners to consider funding for the LSP.

#### Interactions/speakers/contributions

*Before -*

*During -*

Comments or questions were prompted in response to either a report or piece of info/update delivered to the group. There were two consultations that required a response by the partnership.

A discussion was prompted in some instances following some initial points. But these tend to be people making their own particular point which may not be dealing with what the last person said. Although sometimes someone will come out in agreement or disagreement. They are discussions in the sense that people talk one after the other on broadly the same topic - without intervention by the chair to come down on a course of action.

Some comments, unless perhaps for a consultation response, have no effect, apart from being noted somewhere perhaps. These may be comments of general concern or worry that are not met with any concurrence (silence) or are so general as to not be able to be met with any further action.

Chair has a huge influence on what points are noted, developed or followed up. Although not so much with consultation responses where JB notes comments down. She takes the sometimes loose, general and incoherent points and comes out with a course of action. There is no checking on this. Silence is taken to be agreement. But people do have the opportunity to object if they wanted to. They may feel it is just easier to accept what is decided.

There are 6 or so people who make most of the comments.

*After -*

*My involvement -*

Me, SB and KM on the way out after meeting finished:

KM – were you happy with the response?

SB – I'm not sure. I couldn't believe it when Linda said I don't see how you can do community plans. They have done them themselves in Pelton. Plans are made all the time.

I was surprised at the responses by some people. These are people who should be trying to do the best for their local communities, and the voluntary sector. And they are sitting on their hands; giving dire warnings. Oh well that's life. (*Probably referring to B Ebbatson and B Lewis*).

I was happy with what the chief executive had to say.

Me – your presentations are getting better after having done it about 10 times.

SB – laughs. You must be sick of it.

Me- I'm sure it varies. Its getting enhanced.

SB – I hope you are learning something.

	<p>1. Welcome and apologies 14.07</p> <p>2. Minutes</p> <p>3. Matters Arising</p> <p>4. Allocation of NRF consultation 14.09</p>	<p>Chair</p> <p>D Turnbull</p> <p>Chair</p> <p>G Mansbridge</p>	<p>We have one new face.</p> <p><i>Introduces Fiona ? and says she is interested in LSPs in non-NRF areas.</i></p> <p>Arson reduction strategy was signed, sealed and delivered on 1<sup>st</sup> Dec.</p> <p>It's informative (laughs). I don't want to pre-empt a response. You will have particular views for us. <i>Asks GM to say something.</i></p> <p><i>Introduces the document saying what it is about abit, and that it is based on IMD data analysed on SOAs.</i></p> <p>CLS misses out on every option presented. It says that the methodology and formula are not up for discussion. They have had this in previous consultations. It's just the application of the formula.</p> <p>The health and employment domains show real concern in CLS. So the question is how to deal with this without any money. The SSCF focuses on community safety and the public realm.</p> <p>It is an interesting read. Not like reading a dictionary like most of them.</p> <p>On what basis have EDs been grouped together?</p> <p>Yes this is an issue. I understand that it was on the basis of using population numbers of around 15 hundred. (population movements would problematize this). Pelton Fell has a reduction in numbers over the past few months.</p> <p>Was this done by GONE?</p> <p>No, don't blame us. It's national.</p>	<p>No comments.</p>
<p>Probably why he is there.</p> <p>Probably meaning economic districts, but referring to SOAs. He comes from a planning background</p>				

previously.		<p><i>Explains that were developed by national gov to look at smaller areas.</i></p> <p>In Lumley, where I know, the boundaries are surprising. If they were to get 15 hundred people they could have been drawn in any number of ways.</p> <p><i>Explains that were to get small area of 1,500, but are based on neighbourhoods as well.</i></p> <p>We could put this in a response.</p> <p>CLS is not included because they don't want to spread it too thinly. It is quite a small pot of money.</p> <p>I would urge caution in using this for a definitive guide in where priorities lie in future years.</p> <p>It's also about other funding pots like the lottery. These follow from the allocations.</p> <p>This would be reiterating points already made by GONE.</p> <p>CLS has particular problems with health. Durham and CLS PCT is a Spearhead PCT because of CLS. We should point to this domain data in our response. (The argument should be that we have Spearhead status but no NRF). So one hand is doing one thing and the other something else.</p> <p><i>Refers people to page 16 of the paper and asks if there any particular points people would like to make on issue one.</i></p> <p>(There could be a preventative fund).</p> <p>It should be tackling causes, rather than waiting for it to be a problem.</p> <p>There is a disincentive to this; tackling causes may bring improvements. (It's a competition to be in the worst rankings). The language is of being top of the league. The whole methodology should be challenged.</p>	
This would not be welcomed as a response as far as NRU are concerned.	<p>S Skinner</p> <p>T Cresswell</p> <p>P Worsnop</p> <p>S Skinner</p> <p>Chair</p> <p>S Skinner</p> <p>P Worsnop</p> <p>B Lowis</p> <p>S Skinner</p> <p>T Cresswell</p> <p>Chair</p> <p>B Lowis</p>		

	<p>J Form B Ebbatson</p>	<p>The SOA data is not being used.</p>
<p>J Brock S Skinner</p>	<p>Spreading the fund out to the worst SOAs everywhere was considered. But this would make it to thin. There would be higher administrative costs.</p> <p>The flipside of that is the Spearhead PCTs, where the data is being used.</p> <p>Yes. There could have been targeting on a theme basis.</p>	
<p>J Brock S Skinner</p>	<p>We work with LSPs who have NRF. They would like to get out of the worst ranked. They are not happy about being there. They want to do the best for their communities.</p> <p>I herd someone talking on SRB the other day, and that wasn't the response of people. (Yes). We have had problems with performance management initially.</p>	
<p>Chair S Skinner R Templeman</p>	<p>I went on a visit to the NE regional information project. They have new trend data on deprivation. This could be used to direct resources to stop areas slipping into being the more deprived and then needing special help. A lot of money has been poured into deprived areas and it hasn't done anything. This is not sustainable. If it is not working the answer is to stop pouring it in. You've got to draw a line in the sand.</p> <p>Performance management features so strongly in the consultation so a line can be drawn in the sand. To make sure that spending is having an impact.</p> <p>You've got to remember that NRF is chicken-feed compared with the total budgets being spent.</p>	
<p>S Skinner</p>	<p>We would still like to be chickens.</p> <p>In LAAs, the spirit is to give more freedom for local authorities. This would suggest that they should have more flexibility to put NRF into areas for prevention so they</p>	

<p>From seeing RT several times and hearing him. He very much thinks he knows best. He as the attitude that he has arrived to save the council and he must be listened to. Seems to have a business ethos.</p> <p>Does that thing where she takes a condescending stance. Indicating that she thinks this a stupid point.</p>		<p>Chair</p> <p>R Templeman</p> <p>Chair</p> <p>B Ebbatson</p> <p>Chair</p> <p>B Ebbatson</p>	<p>don't become the worst. This would be more in the spirit of LAAs.</p> <p>I suggest we draft a response based on this discussion. We have actually covered all of the issues in the paper. We could focus on the Spearhead PCT and the disparity between the two approaches; because everything follows from this.</p> <p>We haven't talked about the policy groups. These have different funding; and this skews the work they do because of the different requirements.</p> <p>Yes. We will note this.</p> <p>On the bright side I am glad to have an LSP where we can talk about things like this.</p> <p>That's because we have no money to argue about.</p>	<p>Steve Barr turns to PW and says that is what he has been saying. As if he is one of the few that knows this.</p> <p>Much laughter.</p>
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## Appendix 7 Comprehensive list of research interview participants in date order

Date	Interview participant	Partnership and other group membership	Reason for selection of interview participant
21 <sup>st</sup> January 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Team Leader, Corporate Policy		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK Responsible for administration of the County Durham Strategic Partnership
9 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Corporate Policy		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK Responsible for administration of the County Durham Strong Healthy Safe Communities Partnership
17 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Wear Valley LSP;</i> LSP manager		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK
18 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Easington LSP;</i> Head of Regeneration and Partnerships		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK
19 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Sedgefield LSP;</i> LSP manager		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK
24 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Chester-le-Street LSP;</i> LSP manager, with the Head of Regeneration		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK
30 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Teesdale LSP;</i> Head of Regeneration and Development		INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INITIAL FIELD WORK

30 <sup>th</sup> March 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Team Leader, Economic Policy	INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INTITIAL FIELD WORK Responsible for administration of the County Durham Economic Partnership
1 <sup>st</sup> April 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Team Leader, Sustainability section	INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INTITIAL FIELD WORK Responsible for administration of the County Durham Local Action 21 Partnership
5 <sup>th</sup> April 04	<i>Derwentside LSP;</i> LSP manager	INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INTITIAL FIELD WORK
29 <sup>th</sup> April 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Head of Community Development	INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INTITIAL FIELD WORK Responsibility for community engagement and participation in Durham County Council
11 <sup>th</sup> May 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Economic Policy	INFORMAL INTERVIEW AS PART OF INTITIAL FIELD WORK Responsibility for rural development issues
15 <sup>th</sup> July 04	<i>Chester-le-Street District Council</i> Public Participation Officer	INFORMAL INTERVIEW FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION
5 <sup>th</sup> October 04	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Design and Conservation, Environmental and Technical Resources	INFORMAL INTERVIEW FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION Responsibility for the County Durham Urban and Rural Renaissance Initiative

9 <sup>th</sup> November 04	County Durham Foundation and Derwentside Community Empowerment Network; Coordinator, DCEN		INFORMAL INTERVIEW FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION
11 <sup>th</sup> November 04	Chester-le-Street Council for Voluntary Service and Volunteer Bureau; Coordinator, Chester-le-Street District Voluntary and Community Sector Forum		INFORMAL INTERVIEW FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION
18 <sup>th</sup> January 05	Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder Deputy Neighbourhood Manager		INFORMAL INTERVIEW FOR BACKGROUND INFORMATION
4 <sup>th</sup> April 2005	Billy Row Community Association; Chair (1h 20m)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear Valley Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Wear Valley Health Development Thematic Partnership Group (lead officer) (LSP)</li> <li>• Wear Valley Community Safety Partnership, Grants Committee (LSP)</li> <li>• Crook and Willington Regeneration Partnership, Management Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Crook and Willington Regeneration Partnership, Management Board, Community Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Wear Valley Community Net (LSP)</li> <li>• North Pennines LEADER+ programme partnership, Local Action Group</li> </ul>
8 <sup>th</sup> April 2005	City of Durham District community network; Coordinator (1h 15m)		PILOT

14 <sup>th</sup> April 2005	<i>Durham Dales Primary Care Trust;</i> Joint Planning Manager (1h)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear Valley Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Wear Valley Health Development Thematic Partnership Group (lead officer) (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Local Environment Group (chair)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Community Group (secretary)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group</li> </ul>	PILOT
18 <sup>th</sup> April 05	<i>Chester-le-Street District Federation of Local Environment Groups;</i> Secretary? (1h 15m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Local Environment Group (chair)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Community Group (secretary)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group</li> </ul>	A 'Community' representative member on the Environment, Housing and Planning Group. The only such member on this group.
25 <sup>th</sup> April 2005	<i>Chester-le-Street District Council;</i> Planning Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (LSP)</li> </ul>	A District Council officer member on the Environment, Housing and Planning Group. Responsible for the district Local Development Framework
3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2005	<i>Belmont Community Association;</i> vice-chair (1h 10m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durham and Chester-le-Street Health Improvement Group (LSP)</li> <li>• The City of Durham District Local Strategic Partnership Board (LSP)</li> <li>• The City of Durham Community Safety Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• The City of Durham Community Network (LSP)</li> <li>• Durham District Crime Prevention Panel</li> <li>• Durham and Chester-le-Street PCT Local Area Group</li> <li>• Belmont Parish Council</li> <li>• Durham Association of Youth and Community Organizations</li> </ul>	A 'Community' representative member on the Health Improvement Group. The only such member on this group.

<p>4<sup>th</sup> May 2005</p>	<p><i>Pelton Fell Community Group</i> (1h 3m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Learning District Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street District councillor (Pelton Fell ward; Labour Party)</li> </ul>	<p>Role in the Pelton Fell Regeneration initiative</p>
<p>11<sup>th</sup> May 2005</p>	<p><i>Groundwork West Durham;</i> Operations Manager (1h 16m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group (chair) (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Chairs' Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Environment and Housing Group (chair) (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Executive Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Craghead Area Partnership (Development Trust)</li> </ul>	<p>Chair person and voluntary sector organization member on the Chester-le-Street Environment, Housing and Planning Group and the Derwentside Environment and Planning group. Also a member on both principal groups of both LSPs</p>
<p>11<sup>th</sup> May 2005</p>	<p><i>Durham and Chester-le-Street Primary Care Trust;</i> Director of Public Health (37m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Durham and Chester-le-Street Health Improvement Group (chair) (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Chairs' Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Durham and Chester-le-Street Children and Young People's Planning Group (chair)</li> <li>• Sure Start Children's Centres Task Group (chair)</li> <li>• County Durham Strong, Healthy, Safe Communities Partnership (County LSP)</li> <li>• Every Child Matters in County Durham, Project</li> </ul>	<p>Chairperson on the Health Improvement Group and PCT member of the LSP</p>

<p>16<sup>th</sup> May 2005</p>	<p>North End Residents Association</p>	<p>Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Durham Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Central Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Community Representatives Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Learning District Partnership (LSP)</li> </ul>	<p>An Area Community Partnership participant and designated representative, but one not a member of the Steering Group</p>
<p>17<sup>th</sup> May 2005</p>	<p>Chester-le-Street District Council for Voluntary Service and Volunteer Bureau. Chief Officer (1h 7m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Learning District Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Economy and Regeneration Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (LSP)</li> </ul>	<p>A voluntary sector member on the Steering Group</p>
<p>23<sup>rd</sup> May 2005</p>	<p>Plawsworth, Kimblesworth and Nettleworth Community Association; Secretary (1h 45m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Sacriston Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Community Representatives Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Kimblesworth and Plawsworth Parish Council member</li> <li>• County Durham Strategic Partnership (County LSP)</li> </ul>	<p>An Area Community Partnership participant and designated representative, who is also a member of the Steering Group</p>

<p>31<sup>st</sup> May 2005</p>	<p><i>The Lanchester Community Partnership;</i> Chair (56m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network, Executive (LSP)</li> <li>• County Durham Strategic Partnership (County LSP)</li> <li>• North Pennines LEADER+ programme partnership, Local Action Group (chair)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Partnership Liaison</li> </ul>	<p>A Derwentside Community Empowerment Network participant and community representative member on the Board. The only such member who had been attending Board meeting regularly of late</p>
<p>1<sup>st</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>Bridge Enterprise Centre;</i> Community Development Manager (1h 11m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network NM?</li> </ul>	<p>A Derwentside Community Empowerment Network participant and one that is not a representative member on the LSP. Also an organisation relevant in nature and in a 'deprived' area</p>
<p>2<sup>nd</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>Derwentside Primary Care Trust;</i> Partnerships and Involvement Manager (1h 6m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Health Improvement Group (vice-chair) (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Economic Development Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Board</li> </ul>	<p>A PCT member of the Health Improvement Group</p>
<p>16<sup>th</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>SureStart Stanley;</i> Programme Manager (48m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Health Improvement Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Children and Young People's Planning Group (chair)</li> <li>• County Durham Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership</li> <li>• SureStart County Durham Partnership</li> </ul>	<p>A SureStart member on the LSP. The SureStart programme in Stanley was chosen given the 'deprived' nature of the area</p>

<p>27<sup>th</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>Children North East;</i> Assistant Director, Durham Office (54m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network, Executive (LSP)</li> <li>• County Durham Children and Young Peoples Strategic Partnership</li> </ul>	<p>A Derwentside Community Empowerment Network participant and community representative member on the Board. Chosen for non-attendance at the Board</p>
<p>29<sup>th</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>Bridgehill Residents Association</i> (1h 15m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Health Improvement Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network</li> <li>• Derwentside Residents Association (vice-chair)</li> <li>• Derwent Community Partnership</li> <li>• North East Council of Tenants and Residents</li> <li>• Derwentside PCT Community Reference Group</li> </ul>	<p>A Derwentside Community Empowerment Network participant and community representative member on the Derwentside Health Improvement Group, although they sit on this group on behalf of the Community Reference Group</p>
<p>30<sup>th</sup> June 2005</p>	<p><i>Derwentside Council for Voluntary Service and Volunteer Bureau;</i> Chief Officer (1h 12m)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Health Improvement Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Board (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Executive (LSP)</li> <li>• Derwentside Local Regeneration Partnership</li> <li>• Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Board</li> <li>• Craghead Area Partnership (Development Trust)</li> <li>• Councillor, Derwentside District Council (Craghead and South Stanley Ward, Labour Party)</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Partnership Liaison</li> </ul>	<p>A Development Trust organization in a 'deprived' area, and member on the LSP. Also an ex-member of Derwentside Community Empowerment Network</p>

7 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	New Kyo and Oxhill Partnership (55m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Community Empowerment Network</li> <li>• Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Board</li> <li>• Stanley Town Centre Regeneration Steering Group</li> <li>• Stanley Town Centre Regeneration Steering Group, Community Advisory Group</li> </ul>	A Derwentside Community Empowerment Network participant and not presently a representative member on the LSP. A residents group from a 'deprived' area.
19 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Chester-le-Street and City of Durham Enterprise Agency; Projects Manager (45m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Economy and Regeneration Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street and City of Durham Business Partnership</li> <li>• County Durham Business Support Network, Board</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Executive</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Business Development Working Group</li> </ul>	A business interests member of the Steering Group
28 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	Chester-le-Street District Action Team for Jobs; Projects officer (1h 4m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Economy and Regeneration Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Learning District Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester Links</li> </ul>	A member of the Economy and Regeneration Group and a statutory agency with a deprivation remit

29 <sup>th</sup> July 2005	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Community Support officer (1h 44m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Health Improvement Group (LSP)</li> <li>• Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management Board</li> <li>• Stanley Town Centre Regeneration Steering Group, Community Advisory Group</li> <li>• Derwentside Community Partnerships Liaison</li> </ul>	A Durham County Council community development officer responsible for Derwentside district. A member of the Derwentside Health Improvement Group
2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2005	<i>Derwentside District Council;</i> Divisional Head of General Services, Environmental Services Directorate (56m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Environment and Planning group (LSP)</li> </ul>	A District Council member on the Environment and Planning group
4 <sup>th</sup> August 2005	<i>Pelton Fell Community Group</i> (53m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Learning District Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Area Community Partnership (LSP)</li> <li>• Pelton Fell Regeneration Working Group</li> <li>• Chester-le-Street District councillor (Pelton Fell ward; Labour Party)</li> </ul>	An Area Community Partnership participant and responsible for raising the 'tackling deprivation' proposal at the LSP
4 <sup>th</sup> August 2005	<i>Durham County Council;</i> Director of Education (23m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (LSP)</li> </ul>	A Durham County Council member on the Steering Group and 'corporate lead' for a district LSP.
9 <sup>th</sup> August 2005	<i>Derwentside District Council</i> Programme Development Officer, Regeneration Team, Economic and Community Development (59m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Board</li> </ul>	The officer responsible for the NRF programme

13 <sup>th</sup> September 2005	<i>Derwentside District Council:</i> Director of Corporate Administration and Policy (1h 23m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Board (Secretary of the LSP) (LSP)</li> </ul>	A senior district council officer involved with the district and county LSPs. Also, the Secretary for Derwentside LSP
13 <sup>th</sup> September 2005	<i>Derwentside District Council:</i> Executive Director (57m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Derwentside Board (LSP)</li> </ul>	A district council chief executive and member of the LSP
16 <sup>th</sup> September 2005	<i>Chester-le-Street District Council:</i> Councillor, Chester-le-Street District Council (Chester South Ward, Labour Party) (54m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Steering Group (chair) (LSP)</li> </ul>	Chair of the LSP and senior councillor
20 <sup>th</sup> September 2005	<i>Chester-le-Street District Council:</i> Head of Regeneration (1h 20m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chester-le-Street Economy and Regeneration Group (Secretary) (LSP)</li> </ul>	A senior district council officer with responsibility for regeneration and development. Also, a member of the Economy and Regeneration Group
21 <sup>st</sup> September 2005	<i>Durham County Council:</i> Head of Community Development, Chief Executives Office (42m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Durham Strong Healthy Safe Communities Partnership (chair) (County LSP)</li> <li>• Durham County Council Community Engagement and Participation Group (chair)</li> </ul>	A senior Durham County Council officer with responsibility for community participation
10 <sup>th</sup> October 2005	<i>Durham County Council:</i> Head of Economic Development and Regeneration (50m)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group (deputy-chair)</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Executive</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership,</li> </ul>	A senior Durham County Council officer with responsibility for regeneration and development. Also, senior responsibility within the County Durham Economic Partnership

<p>21<sup>st</sup> October 2005</p>	<p><i>Durham County Council;</i> Chief Executive (19m)</p>	<p>Physical Development Working Group (chair) (</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Housing? SRB</i></li> </ul>	<p>A county council chief executive and chair of the County LSP</p>
<p>29<sup>th</sup> October 2005</p>	<p><i>Derwentside District Council;</i> Director of Development (1h)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Durham Strategic Partnership (chair)</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group (chair)</li> <li>• Derwentside Economic Development Forum (chair) (LSP)</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Steering Group</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Executive</li> <li>• County Durham Economic Partnership, Economic Regeneration Working Group (chair)</li> </ul>	<p>A senior district council officer with responsibility for regeneration and development. Also, chair person of the Economic Development Forum</p>

## Appendix 8

### Local Strategic Partnership meeting agenda items in Chester-le-Street and Derwentside

**TABLE 1: AGENDA ITEMS DEALING WITH INTERNAL OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES**

**1.1: CHESTER-LE-STREET – MEMBERSHIP AND GROUP STRUCTURE**

<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Person responsible for raising item</b>	<b>Result</b>
The District Partnership review	Steering Group 25/5/04	The LSP manager – from consultancy firm recommendations	Key outcomes are that the Board will be abolished and the Steering Group membership changed
	The Board 22/6/04	The LSP manager – from consultancy firm recommendations	Approval of abolishment of Board and Steering Group membership change
Voluntary and Community Sector Forum (VCSF)	Steering Group 25/1/05	The LSP manager - from proposals drawn up by the VCSF	How the VCSF relates to the LSP and its representative members
Establishing a 'culture policy group'	Steering Group 21/9/04	Chair person (Leader, Chester-le-Street District Council)	A new 'culture policy group' will be established
Children and Young People's Planning Group (CYPPG)	Steering Group 23/11/04	The chair of the CYPPG (Director of Public Health)	The proposal by the chair person of the CYPPG to have the group adopted as formal policy group of the District Partnership is not agreed, and instead it will be an associated 'sub-group'

**1.2: DERWENTSIDE – MEMBERSHIP AND GROUP STRUCTURE**

<b>Agenda item</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Person responsible for raising item</b>	<b>Result</b>
Children and Young People's Planning Group (CYPPG)	The Board 11/11/04	Chair person of the CYPPG (Director of Public Health)	The proposal by the chair of the CYPPG to have the group adopted as a formal thematic partnership of the LSP. It is agreed.
Terms of reference for the Health Improvement Group	Health Improvement Group 2/2/05	Secretary of the group (Officer, Derwentside District Council)	Amending the document to detail changes in membership, function and remit
Election of new Chair person for Environment and Planning Group	Environment and Housing 24/3/05	Secretary of the group (Officer, Derwentside District Council)	New chair person is put in place
Election of new chair person and vice-chair for the Board	The Board 28/4/05	Secretary of the group (Officer, Derwentside District Council)	New chair person is put in place

### 1.3: CHESTER-LE-STREET – INTERNAL WORKINGS AND PROCEDURES

Agenda item	LSP group	Person responsible for raising item	Result
Progress on the Community Partnerships	Steering Group 25/5/04	The LSP manager	The group is briefed on current system and the following recommendations are noted: that all members put forward issues for the Community Partnership meeting agendas; and that all member organizations consider opportunities for their enhanced involvement in the planning and delivery of the Community Partnerships
Update of the Community Strategy	Steering Group 25/1/05; 22/3/05	The LSP manager	Setting out the basis for updating the community strategy. A working group will be established to look at developing ward-based profiles. And the format for setting out overall objectives will also be reviewed
The LSP budget	Steering Group 25/1/05	The LSP manager	A request for funding from members is not met with any commitment but Durham County Council and the Fire Service will go back to their organizations
The Performance Management Framework (PMF) system	Steering Group 25/1/05	The LSP manager	A discussion about what approach to take in developing a PMF system
Children's Fund	Steering Group 25/5/04	Chair person of the Children and Young Persons Planning Group (CYPPG) (Director of Public Health)	How Children's Fund will be administered. CYPPG will develop funding proposals for agreement by the LSP

### 1.4: DERWENTSIDE – INTERNAL WORKINGS AND PROCEDURES

Agenda item	LSP group	Person responsible for raising item	Result
Children's Centres	The Board 30/7/04	Chair person of the Children and Young Persons Planning Group (CYPPG) (Director of Public Health)	Memorandum of understanding is issued which sets out the membership of the Children's Centre Local Management Group, of which the LSP is one, and also the working arrangements between that group and the LSP. The Board is asked to endorse the memorandum
Children's Fund	The Board 31/1/05	LSP manager	Informing that responsibility for allocation of Children's Fund is with the Children and Young Persons Planning Group (CYPPG)
Stronger, Safer Communities Fund (SSFC) and Local Area Agreements	The Board 31/1/05	LSP manager	Update on how the SSFC programme plan for 05-06 will be submitted and when the Board will endorse it
Performance Management Framework (PMF)	Economic Development Forum 14/4/05 The Board 30/7/04	LSP manager LSP manager	Briefing notes are issued by the LSP manager to explain the requirements of the PMF and what members must do  The evaluation report of the PMF recommends that identified weaknesses will be addressed by the Performance Management and Learning Partnership

	28/4/05		Report issued to inform the Board of procedure and timing of PMF submission to GONE. Agreement is sought to submit the PMF late
Local Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy, review	The Board 11/11/04 Economic Development Forum 14/4/05	Derwentside District Council, Programme Development Officer	A report on the procedure of the review issued for information and seeking agreement that 'resource mapping' work be undertaken
Annual review of LSP by GONE	The Board 30/7/04	LSP manager	The Board is asked to note the report and especially the weaknesses it notes
The LSP annual report 03/04	The Board 30/7/04	LSP manager	The document is issued for information and the Board is asked for its endorsement
Code of Conduct for the LSP	The Board: 30/7/04 Health Improvement Group 15/12/04	LSP manager	The document is issued for information and members are asked to note the contents
Next steps for LSPs	The Board 31/1/05	LSP manager	A briefing report about policy changes affecting LSPs

#### 1.5: CHESTER-LE-STREET – INTERNAL COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION ON LSP ACTIVITY

Agenda item	LSP group	Person responsible for raising item	Result
District Partnership conference: 'Vision in Action'	Steering Group 25/5/04 Steering Group 23/11/04 Environment Housing and Planning policy group 16/9/04	The LSP manager	Members are informed of ideas and plans for the future event
Community Strategy	The Board 22/6/04	The LSP manager	Members are updated on progress with producing the community strategy and its distribution
Update from the Steering Group, Board and Chair's Group	Environment Housing and Planning policy group 22/7/04; 16/9/04; 18/11/04; 27/1/05; 17/3/05 Health Improvement Group 8/11/04; 10/1/05	The chairpersons of the policy groups and LSP manager	General update on broader LSP activities and decisions from elsewhere in the LSP
Update from the policy groups	Steering Group 25/5/04; 21/9/04; 23/11/04; 25/1/05; 22/3/05 The Board 22/6/04	The respective chairs of the policy groups	General update on policy group activity and progress with action plans

1.6: DERWENTSIDE – INTERNAL COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION ON LSP ACTIVITY

Agenda item	LSP group	Person responsible for raising item	Result
Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF)  - Reports on NRF projects     - NRF delivery plan 04-06  - Update on spending positions	The Board 30/7/04	Project sponsor	Update on progress with the MARC vehicle. The vehicle is available for viewing
	The Board 11/11/04 and Health Improvement Group 2/2/05	Project sponsor	Evaluation report on the Smart Card project
	Economic Development Forum 14/4/05	Project sponsor	Educational attainment
	Health Improvement Group 15/4/05	Project sponsors	Smoke-free Derwentside
	The Board 30/7/04	Derwentside District Council, Programme Development Officer	The plan is issued for information and the Board is asked to endorse it, although it has already been submitted to NRU
	The Board 11/11/04	Derwentside District Council, Programme Development Officer	Update on NRF spending position in quarters 1 and 2
	The Board 28/4/05	Derwentside District Council, Programme Development Officer	Update on NRF spending position
Update from the sub-thematic partnerships, the DCEN and the Executive Board	Board 30/7/04; 11/11/04; 31/1/05; 28/4/05	The respective representatives of the groups	General update on policy group activity and progress. (this includes decisions made by Executive Board)
Community Strategy Action Plans	Health Improvement Group 2/2/05	Chair person (Director of Public Health)	The documents are issued for information
Performance Management Framework (PMF)	The Board 31/1/05	LSP manager	Update on progress with arranging the PMF
	Economic Development Forum 23/6/05	LSP manager	Information about the PM assessment by GONE

**TABLE 2: CHESTER-LE-STREET – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

**2.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP**

<b>The implementing or responsible body</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Chester-le-Street District Council	Urban Woodland and Street Trees, plan document	Environment, Housing and Planning 16/9/04	Feedback and endorsement sought
PCT/County Durham and Darlington Strategic Health Authority	Smoking reduction	Board 22/6/04	Seeking endorsement of the policy goal and commitment to it
PCT/County Durham and Darlington Strategic Health Authority	Tackling obesity	Health 8/11/04	Feedback sought

**2.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP**

<b>The implementing or responsible body</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
PCT	Prison health	Health 8/11/04	NA
PCT	Suicide audit	Health 7/3/05	NA
PCT	Locality profiles	Health 8/11/04	NA
PCT	Results of PCT evaluation carried out by the Strategic Health Authority	Health 8/11/04	NA
Chester-le-Street District Council	District Regeneration Strategy	Economy and Regeneration 26/11/04 Environment, Housing and Planning 27/1/05	NA
Children's involvement project	Children's involvement project	Environment, Housing and Planning 18/11/04 Health Improvement 10/1/05	NA

**TABLE 3: DERWENTSIDE – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL**

**3.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP**

<b>The implementing or responsible body</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
PCT	Health Impact Assessment (HIA)	Board 31/1/05	Seeking support for HIA
PCT	Health Inequalities Fund	Health 2/2/05	Approval of proposed spending plan
PCT/County Durham and Darlington Strategic Health Authority	Tackling obesity	Health 2/2/05	Consultation
Derwentside District Council	Corporate Plan	Board 28/4/05	Consultation
Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management pathfinder	Food cooperative	Health 15/12/04 Health 2/2/05	Request for funding from agencies

### 3.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
PCT	Healthier Futures and Mentally Healthier Futures	Health 15/4/05	NA
PCT	Lifestyle survey and inequalities strategy	Health 15/12/04; 15/4/05	NA
PCT	Health Inequality Fund evaluations	Health 15/4/05	NA
PCT	Public health and Health inequalities – completed self-assessment tool	Health 15/12/04	NA
Derwentside District Council	Home heating	Health 15/12/04	NA

**TABLE 4: CHESTER-LE-STREET – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING AT THE COUNTY LEVEL**

#### 4.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
Durham County Council	Local Transport Plan	Environment, Housing and Planning 17/3/05	Feedback requested
County Durham Strategic Partnership	Community Hubs initiative	Health 8/11/04 and Steering Group 21/9/04; 25/1/05	Consultation
Durham County Council	Landscape Strategy	Environment, Housing and Planning 16/0/04	Advice sought

#### 4.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
County Durham Strategic Partnership	Community Hubs initiative	Board 22/6/04	NA
Durham Constabulary	Street safe pilot	Steering Group 21/9/04	NA

**TABLE 5: DERWENTSIDE – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING AT THE COUNTY LEVEL**

#### 5.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
Durham Constabulary	Alcohol consumption in public spaces	Board 11/11/04	Seeking endorsement for the pilot scheme in Dipton
County Durham Strategic Partnership	Community Hubs initiative	Board 31/1/05	Consultation
Durham County Council	Local Transport plan	Environment, Housing and Planning 7/3/05	Feedback requested

## 5.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
County Durham Learning and Skills Council	Strategic area review of post-16 education	Board 11/11/04	NA
Durham Constabulary	Street safe pilot	Health 15/12/04	NA

**TABLE 6: CHESTER-LE-STREET – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORINATING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

## 6.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
Neighbourhood Renewal Unit	Consultation on future Neighbourhood Renewal Fund allocations	Steering Group 25/1/05	Consultation
Chester-le-Street District Council	Local Development Framework	Environment, Housing and Planning 22/7/04	Advice and assistance sought and consultation conducted
PCT	Public Health White Paper	Steering Group 25/5/04	Endorsing the original consultation
PCT	Public Health White Paper	Health 10/1/05 Steering Group 25/1/05	Seeking endorsement
PCT	Targets and objectives for National Service Framework	Steering Group 22/3/05	Seeking Endorsement
Durham County Council/Local Public Service Agreement(LPSA) group	LPSA	Steering Group 21/9/04	Consultation
Durham Constabulary/district Crime Reduction and Disorder Partnership	Community Safety Audit and strategy	Steering Group 25/5/04; 21/9/04	Seeking feedback

## 6.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP

The implementing or responsible body	Activity	LSP group	Purpose
Durham County Council/Local Public Service Agreement(LPSA) group	LPSA	Board 22/6/04	NA
Chester-le-Street District Council	Housing stock appraisal	Environment, Housing and Planning 27/01/05	NA
Durham Constabulary	Priority and Prolific Offenders initiative	Steering Group 21/9/04	NA

**TABLE 7: DERWENTSIDE – POLICY ACTIVITIES ORIGINATING AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL**

**7.1. ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP**

<b>The implementing or responsible body</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Durham Constabulary/district Crime Reduction and Disorder Partnership	Community Safety Audit and strategy	Board 11/11/05	Seeking feedback
Neighbourhood Renewal Unit	Consultation on future Neighbourhood Renewal Fund allocations	Board 31/1/05	Consultation
Durham County Council/Local Public Service Agreement(LPSA) group	LPSA	The Board 31/1/05	Consultation
Derwentside District Council	Local Enterprise Growth Initiative		Seeking feedback
PCT	Public Health White Paper	Health 2/2/05	Seeking endorsement for approach to the White Paper

**7.2. NOT ACTIVELY ENGAGED WITH BY THE LSP**

<b>The implementing or responsible body</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>LSP group</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Sure Start Stanley	Children's Centres	Health 15/12/04	NA
PCT	Children's National Service Framework	Health 15/12/04	NA
Durham Constabulary	Priority and Prolific Offenders initiative	Board 31/1/05	NA
Chester-le-Street District Council	Housing stock appraisal	Board 31/1/05	NA
Durham County Council	Every Child Matters	Board 28/4/05	NA
Durham County Council	Stronger Safer Communities Fund	Board 28/4/05	NA

## Appendix 9

### Organizations participating within LSP groups

TABLE 1: CHESTER-LE-STREET LSP GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Steering Group	Environment, Housing and Planning	Health	Economy and Regeneration <sup>55</sup>
<i>Those attending regularly</i>			
15 (13 different organisations)	9 (8 different organisations)	11	17 (11 different organisations)
District Council (chair person, leader of the council, and 1 officer)	Groundwork (chair person)	Director of Public Health, PCT (chair person)	District Council (3 councillors and 4 officers)
CVS (2)	District Council (1 officer from planning and 1 from environmental services)	NHS Health Promotion Service for C. Durham and Darlington	Chester-le-Street Track
City of Durham and Chester-Le-Street Enterprise Agency	Three Rivers Housing	C. Durham and Darlington Priority Services	D. County Cricket Club
Community Partnership representative	D. County Council (1 officer from Environment department)	District Council (community health development worker)	County Durham Foundation (district councillor)
Chair of the Life Long Learning policy group (DCC councillor and school)	Chester-le-Street Local Federation of Environment Groups (and Community Partnership member)	D. County Council (officer from Health and Social Care)	Groundwork
Chair of the Environment, Housing and Planning Policy Group (Groundwork)	Environment Agency	Service User/Carer Forum	Connexions
Durham Constabulary	Durham and Chester-le-Street Carers Support	Durham and Chester-le-Street Carer Support	D. County Council (regeneration)
C. Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue	LSP support officer	Durham City LSP Community Network	Ambic, Stella Gill
Chari of the Health Improvement Group (Director of Public Health, PCT)		Age Concern	Durham and Chester-le-Street Enterprise Agency
Churches Together		LSP support officer (2; Chester-le-Street and Durham District)	CVS
GONE			LSP support officers
LSP support officer			
<i>Those attending infrequently or never</i>			
9	11	14 (13 different organisations)	8 (7 different organisations) <sup>56</sup>
C. Durham and Darlington Race Equality Council	Wildlife Federation	C. Durham and Darlington Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	D. County Council (2 councillors)
Durham Police Authority	District Council (Housing officer and Regeneration officer)	Sure Start	Community representatives
			Firms (1)

<sup>55</sup> Only one meeting of this group occurred during the research period

<sup>56</sup> Each of these designated members did not attend the one meeting that occurred in the research period.

(DCC councillor)	Yuill Housing	Chester-le-Street District Council (Healthy Lifestyles Initiative Officer and officer from Leisure department)	North East Chamber of Commerce
C. Durham Association of Town and Parish Councils	Wimpey Homes		Business Link County Durham
Learning and Skills Council	Faith Groups	Durham District Council (policy and community development manager)	Durham Business Club
C. Durham and Darlington Fire Authority	CVS	University Hospital of N. Durham	Action Team for Jobs
DCC officer	Community Partnership representatives	Bewley Lodge Residential Home	
Chair of the Economy and Regeneration policy group	Great North Forest	HMP Frankland	
Chair of the Community Safety policy group	Northumbria Water	CVS	
Community Partnership rep	Durham Aged Miners Homes	C. Durham Care Homes	
		MIND	
		National Probation Service	
		PCT Local Area Group	
		Education in the Community	

TABLE 2: DERWENTSIDE LSP GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Board	Environment, and Planning 57	Health	Economic Development Forum
<i>Those attending regularly</i>			
16 (10 different organisations)	10 (4 different organisations)	13 (6 different organisations)	11 (9 different organisations)
District Council (leader of the council, and 3 officers)	Chair person (Groundwork West Durham)	Chair person (director of Public Health, PCT)	Derwentside District Council (Head of Community and Economic Development, Community and Economic Development officer, NRF programme officer)
CVS (district councillor)	Groundwork West Durham	PCT: specialist health promotion service, epidemiologist, clinical lead for inequalities, involvement and partnerships manager	Derwentside Education and Training Forum
Durham Constabulary	District council (6 officers)	PCT Community Reference Group (2)	Enterprise Place
GONE	Environment Agency	District Council (Director of Corporate Administration and Policy, Housing and Social Inclusion Officer)	County Durham Business & Learning Partnership
Director of Public Health, PCT (Chair of the Health Improvement Group)	LSP officer	D. County Council (Community Support; Education)	Derwentside Training for Industry Unit
D. County Council (1 officer)		Sure Start	Groundwork West Durham
Groundwork West Durham (chair person of the Environment and Housing sub-group)			Derwentside Industrial Development Agency
Derwentside Community			

<sup>57</sup> Only two Environment Housing sub-group meetings were attended during the research period, and those listed were the attending members over these occasions. It is not possible to say which members are not regular participants as there is no pre-designated membership for the group.

Empowerment Network (coordinator)		New College Durham	County Durham Development Company
Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (3 representatives)		LSP officer	LSP officer
Stanley Green Corridor neighbourhood management			
LSP officer			
<i>Those attending infrequently or never</i>			
28 (20 different organisations)		24 (13 different organisations)	9
Job Centre Plus		District Council (environmental Health Services Development Officer; Young People's Officer, portfolio holder for health, Head of Leisure)	District Council (regeneration)
Derwentside College		PCT (Non-exec director lead for inequalities, Clinical Leader Health Visiting, CE, Practice Nurse)	Business Link County Durham
Young Peoples Strategic Forum		Stanley Green Corridor Neighbourhood Management	One North East
C. Durham and Darlington Race Equality Council		D. County Council (Social Services, 1 councillor)	Derwentside Association of Secondary Heads
Connexions		CVS	Moorside Community College
Fire and Rescue Service		C. Durham and Darlington Acute Hospitals NHS Trust	Derwentside Engineering Forum
Ebchester Primary School		Community Network (3)	Job Centre Plus
Moorside Community College		Priority Services Trust	County Durham LSC
North East Chamber of Commerce		Connexions	EMERGE business start up project
PCT (1 officer)		County User/Carer Forum	
Derwentside Engineering Forum		Derwentside Leisure	
D. County Council (3 councillors and 1 officer)		Durham Rural Community Council	
National Probation Service		Youth Offending Services	
Benefits Agency			
Small Business Service			
Learning and Skills Council			
Derwentside Industrial Group			
Environment Agency			
University of Durham			

Derwentside Community Empowerment Network (6 representatives)			
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